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OREGON
ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION
for
CALENDAR YEAR 1982

With Data For:

District 3 (Marion, Polk, Yamhill Counties)

District 5 (Lane County)

District 8 (Jackson, Josephine Counties)

OREGON BALANCE OF STATE (Baker, Benton, Clatsup, Columbia, Coos, Crook, Curry, Deshutes, Douglas, Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Hood River, Jefferson, Klamath, Lake, Lincoln, Linn, Malheur, Morrow, Sherman, Tillamook, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, Wasco, Wheeler Counties.)

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Assistant Director, DHR
Administrator, Employment Division

Prepared under the direction of

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(503) 378-8657

PREFACE

This publication was prepared by the Research and Statistics section of the Oregon Employment Division. It is one of several Labor Market Information (LMI) reports available.

Information for the Portland area is contained in the Annual Planning Information for the Portland Area.

The analysis of occupational supply and demand is in the Occupational Employment Trends.

These publications and a directory of Oregon LMI sources are available upon request from:

Employment Division
Research and Statistics
875 Union Street NE
Salem, Oregon 97311

Department of Human Resources
EMPLOYMENT DIVISION
875 UNION STREET N.E., SALEM, OREGON 97311 PHONE 378-3253

IN REPLY
REFER TO:

May 1981

RES:DS
R&S 2

We are proud to serve you with this 1982 Annual Planning Information report. It provides historical, current, and outlook information widely used by public and private managers, program operators, and planners. Employment, unemployment, and other socio-economic and demographic analysis are included on its pages.

Our Research and Statistics section is deeply engaged in economic development activities and labor market research. We can provide you with data and analysis on labor force, employment, unemployment, weekly hours worked, hourly earnings, labor turnover, and other labor market and economic topics.

The Employment Division jealously guards its continuing relationship with Oregon employers. One of our primary objectives is to help workers find suitable jobs and employers find qualified workers. Also, representatives are trained to help employers identify labor problems and arrange for appropriate technical assistance.

The Employment Division fully supports the Equal Employment Opportunity laws, adhering to the principles of nondiscrimination in employment and Affirmative Action. Any person, without regard to their race, religion, color, age, sex, national origin, or physical or mental handicap, shall receive equal services.

We look forward to continued success in providing you with prompt, efficient, and meaningful service.

Sincerely,

Raymond P. Thorne, Ass't Director, DHR
Administrator, Employment Division

RPT:lk

I. HIGHLIGHTS

I. HIGHLIGHTS

ECONOMIC AND LABOR FORCE DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK

". . . in May, 17,000 timber related workers were laid off." (page 21)

"Foreign markets . . . could . . . be a stabilizing factor . . ." (page 22)

"One exception was electrical equipment manufacturing, which grew by nearly 12 percent." (page 22)

"Salmon fishing has become a severely depressed industry . . ." (page 23)

"The recession also curtailed tourism . . ." (page 24)

"The biggest losers were counties in Eastern Oregon. Harney County (29.4 percent unemployment in July) . . ." (page 24)

"Oregon's weakness is presently tied to low consumer spending and high business cost." (page 24)

"Many employers will be reluctant to add new workers until the recovery exhibits more staying power." (page 25)

". . . unemployment will climb in 1981 . . ." (page 25)

". . . exports of Oregon farm products . . . good year . . ." (page 25)

". . . Oregon's future appears bright." (page 26)

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS AND TRENDS

"A major portion (71 percent) of this growth is not from births, but from persons moving into the state." (page 105)

". . . 38 percent . . . were from California." (page 105)

"Gilliam and Wheeler . . . population losses . . ." (page 108)

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE UNEMPLOYED

"Job losers . . . account for about one-half of the unemployed . . ." (page 117)

"The plight of job losers is . . . more acute . . ." (page 118)

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

"Education is the single most important factor in determining whether a family is economically disadvantaged." (page 139)

"Poverty, for most people, is a temporary situation . . ." (page 146)

BARRIERS TO EMPLOYMENT OF THE ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

". . . 68.5 percent of 1975's ninth grade class survived through to graduation in 1979." (page 159)

"The dread of an employment interview . . . is a barrier . . ." (page 162)

II. GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION

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II. GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION

Oregon, "The Beaver State"

The United States established clear title to the Oregon Territory in 1846 and Oregon became the first state admitted to the Union from this Territory in 1859. Diversity is a chief characteristic of the state's 96,981 square miles. Oregon varies widely in land forms, climate, soils, and vegetation--all of which affect the economic activities and potentials from area to area. Among the major physical features are:

The Columbia River. The largest North American river draining into the Pacific Ocean provides Oregon a navigable northern boundary. Ocean vessels have easy access to the Port of Portland, one hundred miles inland. The Columbia River also provides a major source of hydro-electric power for the Pacific Northwest from a series of large federal dams. There is also an increasing use of Columbia River water for irrigation, particularly in Morrow and Umatilla Counties in the northeastern portion of the state.

The Pacific Ocean. The ocean stretches for 300 miles from the Columbia River in the north to the California border in the south. The adjacent scenic areas, beaches, estuaries, mild-cool climate, and heavy rainfall produce a green forested coastal belt. Economically, the area is dependent on tourism, fresh and processed seafood, sport fishing, and forest products.

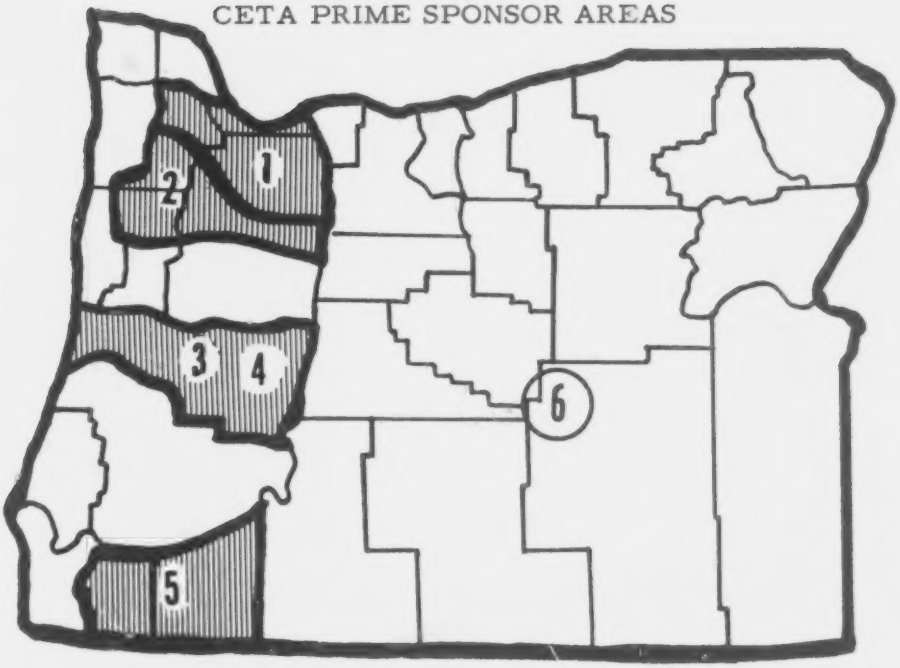
The Willamette Valley. Oregon's major population and industrial concentrations are found in the Willamette Valley, situated between the Coastal and Cascade Mountain ranges. This rapidly growing area extends south through the major population centers of Portland (Oregon's largest city), Salem (the state capitol), Corvallis, Albany, Springfield and Eugene, and terminating near Cottage Grove, 135 miles south of Portland. The Willamette Valley contains nine of Oregon's ten largest cities (see the table on page 105). The valley is also Oregon's largest and most important agricultural producing area. Characterized as a "diversified" agricultural region, the Willamette Valley produces about 40 percent of Oregon's agricultural product cash income.

The Cascade Range. The dominant Oregon mountain range and dividing feature of the state, the Cascades extend north and south, roughly paralleling the Coastal Range. Acting as a barrier to moisture laden air masses originating over the Pacific Ocean, the Cascades separate Oregon into two distinctive geographical areas: Western Oregon and Eastern Oregon. Heavy precipitation coupled with a mild climate and generally fertile soils support the large Douglas Fir timber stands and agriculture of Western Oregon. East of the mountains, pine forests and a relatively arid plateau supports a somewhat different timber industry, dry land farming, and ranching. The Cascades themselves provide both winter and summer recreation for tourists and residents.

MAP 1

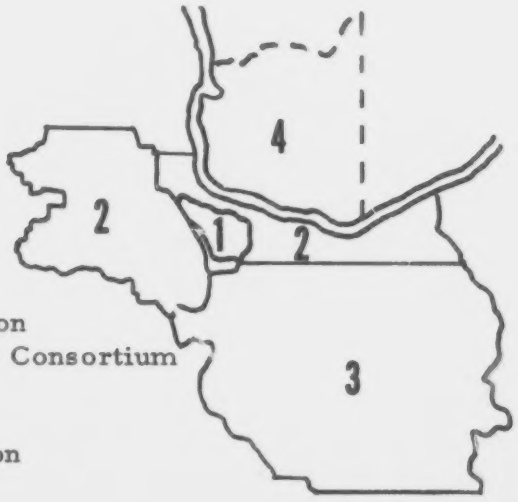
STATE OF OREGON

MAP 2
STATE OF OREGON
CETA PRIME SPONSOR AREAS



1. Portland SMSA (Oregon Portion) See Map 3
2. Mid-Willamette Valley Consortium
3. City of Eugene
4. Balance of Lane County
5. Jackson-Josephine
6. Oregon Balance of State Prime Sponsor

MAP 3
PORTLAND SMSA
CETA PRIME SPONSOR AREAS



OREGON PORTION
1. City of Portland Manpower Division
2. Multnomah-Washington Manpower Consortium
3. Clackamas County Manpower

WASHINGTON PORTION
4. Clark County CETA Administration

Geographic Description - Mid-Willamette Valley

The Mid-Willamette Valley Consortium of Marion, Polk and Yamhill Counties is located in the northwest portion of the State of Oregon in the central part of the Willamette Valley. Included in this tri-county area is the Salem Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (Salem SMSA) of Marion and Polk Counties.

The three-county consortium area's temperate maritime climate is characterized by dry, moderately warm summers and wet, mild winters. The area's economic base is tied to agriculture and forest-related products.

The region's land area of 2,629 square miles (Marion-1,175, Polk-740, and Yamhill-714) supported a April 1, 1980 population of 305,227. Salem, the State Capitol city and Oregon's third largest city, is located here.

Geographic Description - Lane County

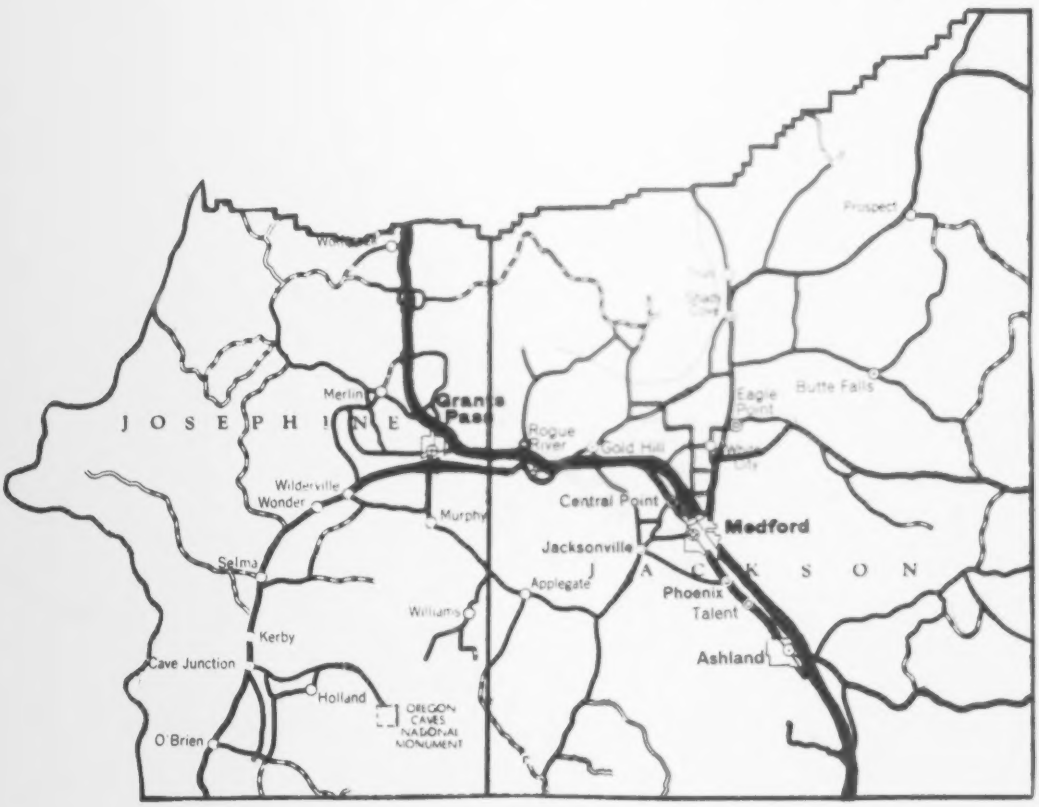
Lane County, situated in the midwestern portion of the state is Oregon's second largest Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA). It extends from the crest of the Cascade Range to the shore of the Pacific Ocean. Lane is one of the few counties in the nation with elevations varying all the way from sea level to nearly 10,000 feet. Mild, moist growing conditions support a predominately agricultural and lumbering economy. The county's products are in close proximity to Oregon's major market centers of Salem and Portland. Two of Oregon's ten largest cities, Eugene and Springfield, are located side by side in Lane County.

Eugene, Oregon's second largest city, is the seat of county government, as well as home for the University of Oregon. The university has an average enrollment of approximately 16,000 students. The city center has undergone considerable renewal in recent years, including expansion of federal, state, and local government facilties.

Geographic Description - Jackson-Josephine Counties

Jackson and Josephine Counties are located in southwestern Oregon with California for their southern border. Douglas County forms the northern border, while the Coast Range and the Cascades border on the west and east, respectively. The Rogue River and Bear Creek Valleys are prime determinants in the location and concentration of economic activity and population in the area.

The two-county area experiences mild, wet winters and hot, dry summers. It receives less annual rainfall than any other part of Western Oregon. Much of the area is heavily forested, however, supporting the area's dominant wood products industry. Maximum temperatures in summer are often more than 90 degrees and not infrequently over 100 degrees. Irrigated orchard lands provide the area's prime farm crop, pears. In winter, minimum temperatures are often near or below the freezing point. Jackson County with a land area of 2,812 square miles and Josephine County with 1,625 square miles support a combined April 1, 1980 population of 191,276. Medford, Oregon 6th largest city, is the county seat of Jackson County. Grants Pass is the county seat of Josephine County.



Geographic Description - Balance of State

The "Balance of State" is defined as the State of Oregon exclusive of the six CETA Prime Sponsor areas of:

1. City of Portland Training and Employment Division
2. Multnomah - Washington CETA Consortium
3. Clackamas County Manpower Program
4. Mid-Willamette Valley Consortium
5. Lane County CETA Administration
6. Jackson - Josephine County Job Council

The area covered by the "Balance of State" is generally the portion of the state west of the Coast Range and east of the Cascade Mountains, plus the counties of Columbia, Benton, Linn, and Douglas in western Oregon.

The area east of the Cascades, central and eastern Oregon, contrasts sharply with western Oregon due to its aridity and greater temperature extremes, higher elevation, and shorter growing seasons. This area includes some sizeable fir and pine forests but much of the area is characterized by sagebrush, juniper, and short grass grazing lands. However, the northeastern dryland farming plateaus of Wasco, Sherman, Morrow, Gilliam and Umatilla counties are the state's grain production center.

The Klamath Basin in southern Oregon is among the state leaders in the production of feed grains, hay, and potatoes. It is also a national leader in the development of geothermal resources.

III. ECONOMIC AND LABOR FORCE DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK

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III. OREGON'S ECONOMY

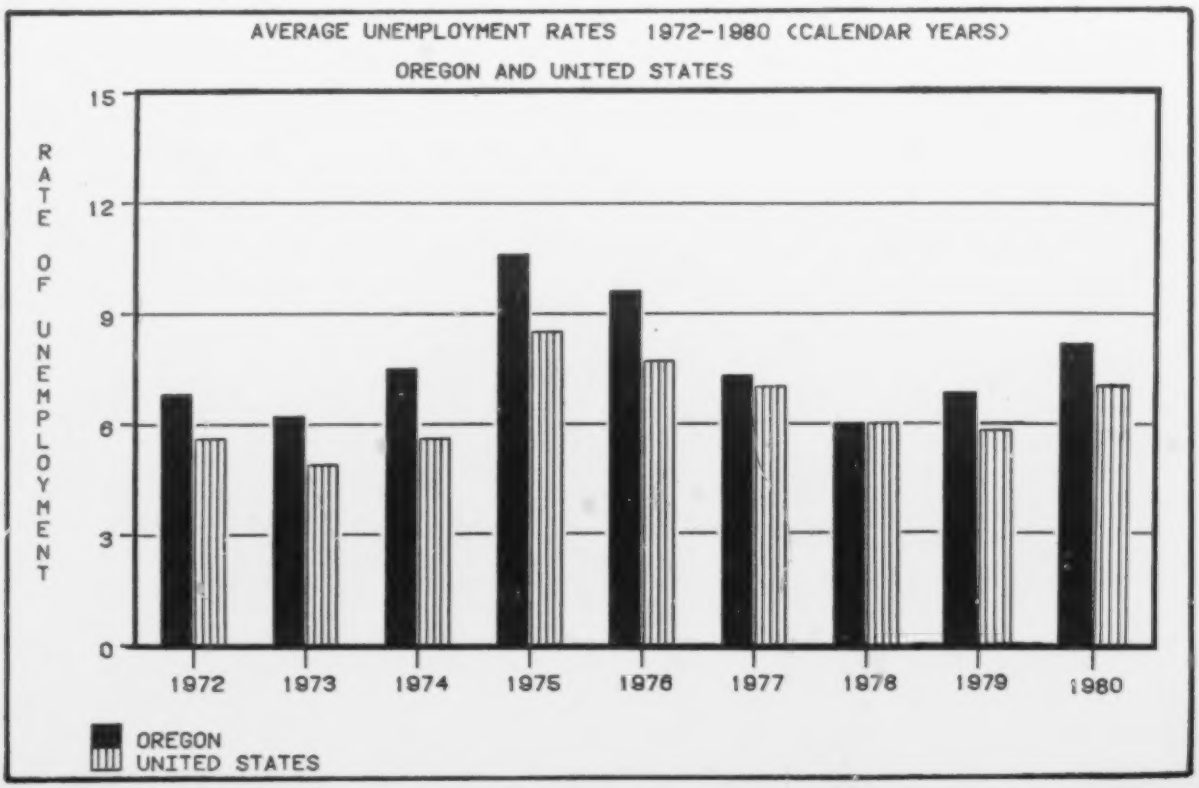
Review of Oregon's Economy in 1980

Continued high interest rates and inflation took their toll on Oregon's economy in 1980. Finally the recession came after months of speculation. First industries hit were lumber and wood products and construction as the demand for new housing starts dried up. Soon the ripple effect had all of Oregon's economy in a depressed state. At its peak in May, 17,000 timber related workers were laid off. Through all of this, Oregon's labor force continued to grow, pushed up by gains in both employment and unemployment.

Stated in real terms, the number of job-holders and active job-seekers went from 1,217,000 in 1979 to about 1,271,000 in 1980. Total employment averaged 1,166,000 and unemployment averaged 105,000 or 8.2 percent of the labor force. The state's wage and salary employment index went from an average 136.4 in 1979 to an average of 134.6 in 1980.

Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates rose during the first half of 1980 to well above the 1979 levels as the long predicted recession became a reality. Oregon's unemployment rate reached 9.1 percent in June and July, its peak level for the year. The third and fourth quarters of 1980 saw steady declines in both the state and U.S. jobless rates bringing the annual average to 8.2 percent and 7.1 percent for the state and nation respectively. However, this trend reversed itself during the first few months of 1981.

Many of Oregon's unemployment problems during the year were directly related to the nationwide housing slowdown that began in the spring. At the root of the housing slump were record high interest rates. Following a U-shaped curve, the prime lending rate registered 20 percent in April, 11 percent in August, and by December was up to 21 percent. The movement of the prime rate was in response to a tight-money policy imposed by the Federal Reserve Board to control inflation, which has been running in double-digits for many of the past 18 months. The midyear



interval of relatively lower mortgage interest rates was not prolonged enough to revive and sustain the demand for forest products. Housing starts nationally during 1980 fell to 1.3 from the 2.0 million high in 1977 and 1978. This level nears those during the 1974-75 recession.

Annual average employment in lumber and wood products manufacturing went from 81,200 in 1979 to 69,200 in 1980--a drop of nearly 15 percent. Even those who worked put in fewer hours on the average, 38.4 compared to 39.5 in 1979.

By mid-May, 1980 nearly 17,000 lumber and wood products employees were on layoff status. Normally, at that time of year sawmills would have been operating at full swing, yet May marked the peak in a series of mill slowdowns and closures that began in late 1979. The duration of joblessness has also been longer this year.

Industries related to the lumber and wood products sector were also severely affected by the recession and its aftermath. Within construction, for example, special trades contractors was especially hard hit. Employment in the construction trades fell nearly 14 percent in 1980, a loss of some 7,300 jobs.

The impact of the housing slump on some areas of the state has been particularly severe. When one of Oregon's older lumber operations, the Hines Lumber Company near Burns, shutdown in July, unemployment in Harney County registered nearly 30 percent and remained at 26 percent at year end. Similarly, the 450-resident town of Bly in Klamath County lost 200 jobs when its sawmill permanently closed in early December.

Foreign markets, now quite small, could eventually be a stabilizing factor for the lumber industry in Oregon. To date, however, major buyers such as Japan purchase mostly raw logs. China, possibly our newest important customer, appears to share that preference. This is a growing source of concern in the finished wood industry.

In the future foreign markets may hold potential, however, during 1980 the primary market for most Oregon products remained in the U.S. Thus, as the nation's economy slid, so also did Oregon's.

Depressed incomes and tight credit translate into reduced personal consumption--retail sales nationally showed a sharp decline in the first half of 1980. Over a prolonged period, the effects of reduced consumption in one sector spread to others. For example, transportation equipment manufacturing, which showed employment growth in 1979 (+2 percent), declined in 1980 by nearly 16 percent.

Employment trends in other major sectors of the Oregon economy generally showed a holding pattern in 1980, varying plus or minus only a few percentage points. One exception was electrical equipment manufacturing, which grew by nearly 12 percent. However, this was considerably less than 1979's astounding 41 percent rise, however. Instruments and related products was another strong industry component with 6 percent growth. These two sectors together constitute the bulk of Oregon's "electronics" industry.

Growth also occurred in paper manufacturing. From 1978 to 1979 this industry expanded its employment by about 11 percent. In 1980 the increase was close to 6 percent. The high rates of growth in both of these years largely reflects recovery from a major industry-wide strike which ran from July 1978 through the spring of 1979. Nonagricultural wage and salary employment and percentage changes expected for selected major Oregon industries are shown on the following page:

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES - 1980 Benchmark

Industry	1979 Average	1980 Average	1979-80 % Change
Total All Industries	1,056.2	1,041.1	- 1.4%
Manufacturing	228.5	214.2	- 6.3
Durable Goods	171.8	159.0	- 7.5
Lumber and Wood	81.2	69.2	-14.8
Primary Metals	11.1	11.0	- 0.9
Fabricated Metals	13.7	12.6	- 8.0
Machinery	17.3	17.8	2.9
Electrical Equipment	8.6	9.6	11.6
Transportation Equipment	12.2	10.3	-15.6
Instruments and Related	18.2	19.3	6.0
Nondurable Goods	56.7	55.2	- 2.6
Food and Kindred	25.?	23.9	- 5.2
Paper and Allied	9.8	10.4	6.1
Nonmanufacturing	827.7	826.9	- 0.1
Construction	53.0	45.7	-13.8
Transp., Communication, Utilities	60.0	60.1	0.2
Wholesale Trade	67.0	67.5	0.7
Retail Trade	189.8	188.3	- 0.8
Finance, Insurace, Real Estate	69.1	69.4	0.4
Services	185.7	191.3	3.0
Government	200.7	202.4	0.8

Agricultural employment continued to decline in 1980, reaching 34,400 workers from 1979's estimate of 35,600. A similar trend was experienced throughout the 1970's due to increased mechanization and the gradual shift to less labor-intensive crops. As the number of agricultural workers declined, the number of farms increased to 35,000 in 1980, up 1,000 farms from the previous year. Agriculture continues to be a major industry in Oregon. Gross farm sales totaled $1.74 billion in 1980, up under 17 percent from the previous year. Cattle and calves continues as Oregon's leading agricultural commodity.

Rank	Commodity	Gross Farm Sales (x1,000)
1	Cattle & Calves	$313,882
2	Wheat	309,925
3	Dairy Products	160,592
4	Nursery Crops	87,089
5	Potatoes	83,218
6	Alfalfa Hay	74,523
7	Farm Forest	48,515
8	Chicken Eggs	30,653
9	Broilers	27,689
10	Winter Pears	26,159

SOURCE: Oregon 1980 County and State Agricultural Estimates, Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics, Oregon State University

Economic hardship emerged in other sectors this year. Salmon fishing has become a severely depressed industry and was recently offically designated as such by the federal government making salmon fisherman and operators of related businesses eligible for low-cost relief loans. When the bond market collapsed in early spring, Marion County suffered steep financial losses and had to lay off close to 100 employees.

The recession also curtailed tourism during the early vacation season. However, end-of-summer estimates showed visitor tallies had almost caught up with last year. However, in the final analysis, the 1980 visitor count of 13,038,000 remained 3.6 percent below the 1979 count. Visitors who did come spent more money on the average. Even with the decreased number of visitors, $1.14 billion were spent in Oregon by out-of-state visitors.

The areas of the state that perhaps suffered least from the recession were the metropolitan areas of Portland and Salem. With more diversified economies less dependent on the fortunes of wood products and related industries, these two urban centers displayed unemployment that was up over the previous year but much less so than in most other areas of the state. The second largest metropolitan area of the state, the Eugene-Springfield SMSA, however, experienced unemployment in the 9 to 10 percent range for most of the year due to its dependence on the lumber and wood products industry.

The biggest losers were counties in Eastern Oregon. Harney County (29.4 percent unemployment in July), as previously mentioned, was the most severely affected. During the recession's peak in late spring and early summer, counties such as Crook (20.8 percent in July), Grant (18.0 percent in May), and Baker (17.0 percent in March) experienced high unemployment conditions. Most of the lumber dependent areas of Oregon experienced unemployment levels in excess of 10 percent throughout much of 1980.

Although there was some improvement in Oregon's economy during the months following May's ebb, the new round of interest rate increases and tight money cast an ominous cloud over the 1981 outlook.

1981 and 1982 Outlook

Economy watchers are finding the 1981 and 1982 outlook anything but clear. In fact the economic picture seems more clouded than ever with prime interest rates continuing at high levels. Inflation is still at an unacceptable two digit level and a major change just occurred in the nation's political leadership. New economic policies and spending priorities are currently being implemented by the Reagan Administration and Congress. But while these changes in political and economic leadership have generated some optimism for the longer run, the near term economic outlook is not as encouraging.

As of March, Oregon's nonfarm employment remains severely depressed compared to a year ago. Even with the expected economy improvement during the latter half of 1981, average nonfarm wage and salary employment is expected to dip below the 1.041 million mark of 1980. Projections for 1982 remain optimistic with an expected 4.4 percent gain over the year. Within wage and salary employment, both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing jobs should follow the same trend, losing workers in 1981, then growing during the 1982 period.

Oregon's weakness is presently tied to low consumer spending and high business cost. Besides the normal problems, consumers were faced with the January 1981 hefty social security tax increase. However, this increase may be offset late in 1981 by the widely expected income tax cuts for both individuals and businesses. Even with this tax cut, interest rates will continue to stymie industrial growth during the greater part of 1981. Especially hard hit will be the housing industry and related sectors like lumber and wood products, real estate, and finance. Also suffering will be other activities such as sales of autos and other consumer durable goods that depend on the availability and cost of credit.

Although interest rates are expected to decline during the summer of 1981, the central focus of the new Administration has been to lower inflation through federal budget cutbacks and tax incentives to encourage productivity, combined with a fairly tight monetary policy. No "quick fix" that will sharply reduce and maintain low inflation and interest rates and significantly revive housing, autos, and other key sectors of the economy is anticipated.

In Oregon this means employment levels are likely to improve very slowly in 1981. There is even a possibility that the steep rise in interest rates that finally peaked in late December has induced another temporary slump in Oregon during the early months of 1981. In any event little if any improvement in the housing and building materials industries is expected before later this year. Most forecasts of U.S. housing starts indicate an even trend of just under 1.3 million units in 1980 and 1981 with an expected increase to 1.6 million units in 1982.

Most other sectors of Oregon's economy will also be trying to shake off the lingering effects of recession. For example, the electronics industry, which has previously expanded even during recessions, has experienced some large but brief layoffs in order to control inventories. Oregon's overall economic pace as a result should be quite slow in the first half of 1981, but then begin to pick up slightly by year end providing the expected income tax cuts and lower interest rates are in place. Employment is expected to rise in 1981 at a slower rate than the labor force, however, causing unemployment to increase.

Many employers will be reluctant to add new workers until the recovery exhibits more staying power. If the need for more production is perceived as temporary, employers will react initially by working current employees longer hours. While this is the normal pattern following recessions, the delay in hiring new employees may be heightened in 1981 by the unusually cloudy outlook and closer attention to limiting business costs. One result expected is that unemployment will climb in 1981 both nationally and in Oregon. While the new Administration's economic battle plan focuses initially on reducing inflation, the U.S. unemployment rate is expected to average nearly 8 percent this year compared to 7.1 percent in 1980. If Oregon maintains a 1 percent differential as it has in the two previous years, our unemployment rate would average near 9 percent in 1981 versus 8.2 percent in 1980. In 1982, as the economic recovery gains strength, the percentage of Oregon's unemployed should decline to the 8.0 percent range.

Although 1981 will not be a banner year overall for the Oregon economy, there should be some bright spots. Two in particular are agriculture and foreign trade. However, the bright spot in agriculture may be shaded slightly due to the impending water shortage in many areas of the state. But on a positive note, crop and livestock prices are expected to rise and crop surpluses, which hurt many farmers in 1980, will no longer be a depressant on farm prices.

Foreign trade, particularly exports of Oregon farm products, should post another good year in 1981. Exports of wheat through the Port of Portland will rise further, due in part to recent trade agreements with China and to the lifting of the Russian grain embargo.

Improvement in tourism over the next two years will depend in large part on the pace of general economic recovery, the availability and price of gasoline (due to the domestic oil price decontrol), and whether there are more volcanic eruptions on Mt. St. Helens. More a factor for Oregon's ski resorts in 1981 was snow conditions. The lack of snow through much of the winter forced curtailed operations or total closure of all Oregon's ski area's. Quite unexpectedly, coastal areas benefited from the unusually dry weather.

Although there are other factors which could be mentioned, the scenario of gradual recovery with some increase in unemployment remains the same for 1981. The hope now is for definite recovery in 1982. Both the problems of high inflation and interest rates will have to be contended with before real economic gains can be expected.

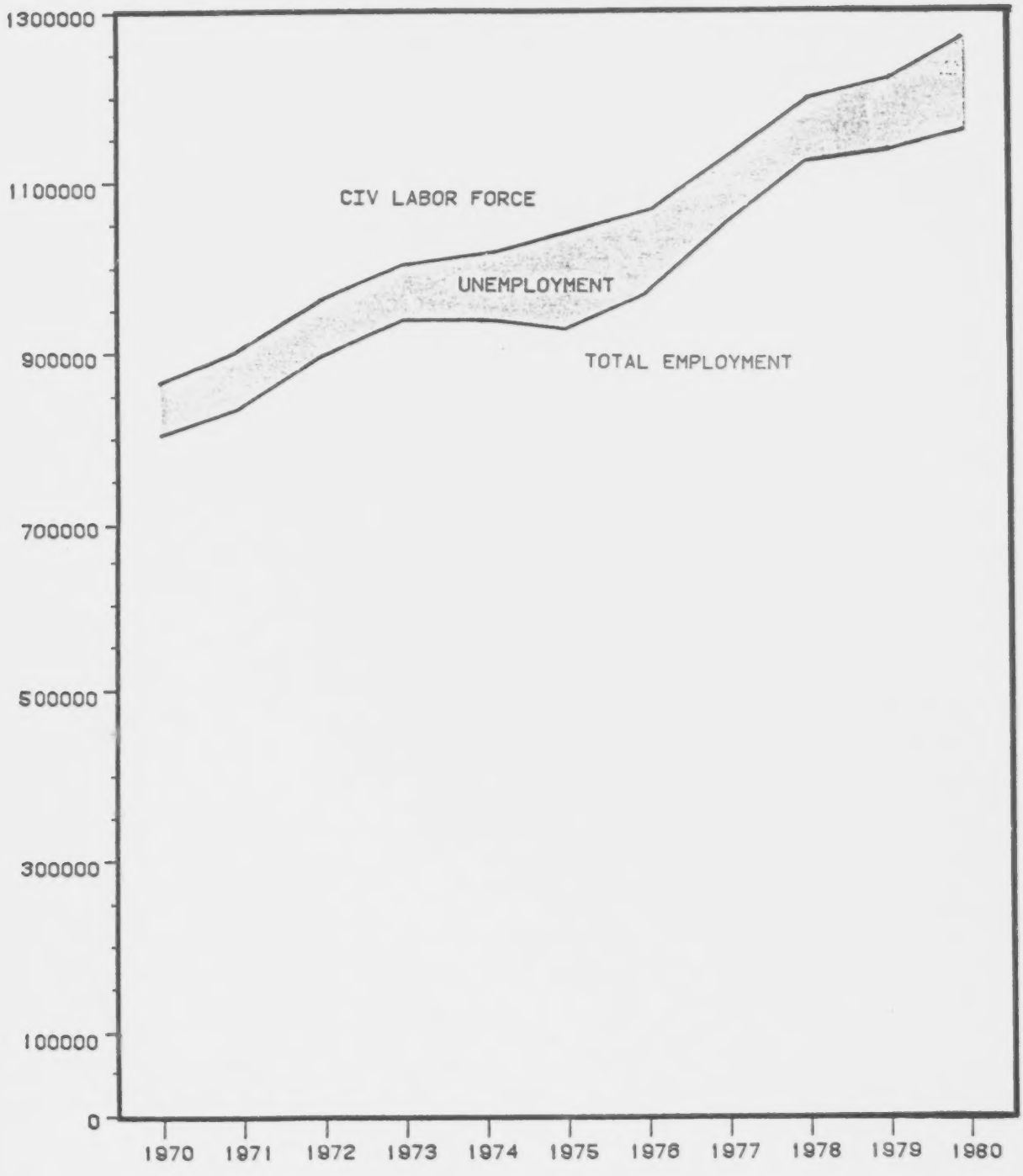
Over the long term, Oregon's future appears bright. As interest rates decline to a more acceptable level, demand for durable goods and especially housing will rise. Oregon's primary industry, lumber and wood products, will benefit from this demand, however, employment levels may never reach pre-recessionary levels. Further problems will plague this industry as a serious timber shortage is predicted between now and the year 2000. Estimates place this shortfall as great as 30 percent in southern Oregon, the most critically hit area in Oregon. With 60 percent of Oregon's standing timber on national forests, expect increased pressure to open more of these lands for harvest. With the lumber and wood products industry continuing to decrease in its importance to Oregon's economy, another industry, electronics, will continue to grow in stature. The future of many timber-dependent communities may be dependent on their success in attracting new industries such as the electronics sector.

Year	Total Labor Force	Labor Force Participation Rate (16+)	Total Employment	Employment Population Ratio (16+)	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate	Labor Disputes
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
1970	864,500	*	802,800	*	61,700	7.1	1,000
1971	902,900	*	834,600	*	68,300	7.6	1,000
1972	959,300	*	893,700	*	65,600	6.8	500
1973	1,001,000	*	939,000	*	62,000	6.2	1,000
1974	1,015,000	62.5	939,000	57.8	76,000	7.5	1,300
1975	1,039,000	62.4	929,000	55.8	110,000	10.6	700
1976	1,068,000	62.6	966,000	56.6	102,000	9.6	700
1977	1,130,000	64.1	1,047,000	59.4	83,000	7.3	1,000
1978	1,196,000	65.7	1,124,000	61.7	72,000	6.0	2,700
1979	1,217,000	64.6	1,134,000	60.2	83,000	6.8	1,300
1980	1,271,000	65.8	1,166,000	60.4	105,000	8.2	700
1981(p)	1,300,800	65.8	1,186,300	60.0	114,500	8.8	--
1982(p)	1,347,600	66.6	1,240,100	61.3	107,500	8.0	--

* Insufficient data

(p) Projected

OREGON LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT TRENDS 1970-1980



OREGON NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT 1/

Calendar Year Averages
1972 Standard Industrial Classification
(Numbers in Thousands)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Total All Industries	837.9	837.4	878.5	936.9	1,009.4	1,056.2	1,041.1
Manufacturing	196.8	182.1	193.7	206.1	219.1	228.5	214.2
Durable Goods	145.2	132.8	142.4	152.1	165.1	171.8	159.0
Lumber & Wood Products	76.7	69.6	76.4	79.4	81.4	81.2	69.2
Logging & Sawmills	41.0	36.6	39.7	40.8	41.4	41.9	36.3
Veneer & Plywood	23.8	21.8	23.7	24.3	24.5	24.3	20.5
Millwork & Structural Wood	5.5	5.6	6.7	7.3	8.0	7.7	6.6
Mobile Homes	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.6	3.0	3.0	2.1
Other Wood Products	4.7	3.8	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.3	3.7
Furniture & Fixtures	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.6
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	3.6	3.3	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.4	4.4
Primary Metals	10.1	9.5	9.3	9.7	10.4	11.1	11.0
Blast Furn., Iron & Steel Found.	5.6	5.2	4.9	5.2	5.6	6.3	6.4
Nonferrous Metals	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.6
Fabricated Metals	10.2	9.7	10.3	11.7	13.2	13.7	12.6
Structural Metals	4.4	4.2	4.4	5.0	5.8	5.7	5.0
Other Fabricated Metals	5.8	5.5	5.9	6.7	7.4	8.0	7.6
Machinery	12.6	11.6	11.7	13.5	15.4	17.3	17.8
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	3.9	3.6	3.9	4.6	6.1	8.6	9.6
Transportation Equipment	9.4	8.4	9.5	9.9	12.0	12.2	10.3
Instruments & Related Products	13.3	12.1	12.6	14.2	17.1	18.2	19.3
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2
Nondurable Goods	51.6	49.3	51.3	54.0	54.0	56.7	55.2
Food & Kindred Products	23.3	22.4	22.9	24.1	24.4	25.2	23.9
Canning & Preserving	12.6	11.9	12.3	13.4	14.0	14.9	13.7
Other Food Products	10.7	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.4	10.3	10.2
Textile Mill Products	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.0
Apparel	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.3
Paper & Allied Products	10.1	9.6	9.8	10.4	8.8	9.8	10.4
Printing & Publishing	7.9	7.7	8.2	8.8	9.5	10.0	9.9
Chemicals & Allied Products	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3
Petroleum Refining	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7
Rubber & Plastic Products	1.6	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.4
Leather Products	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3

OREGON NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT 1/ (CONTINUED)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Nonmanufacturing	641.1	655.3	684.8	730.8	790.3	827.7	826.9
Mining & Quarrying	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.8	2.2	2.4	2.3
Contract Construction	39.0	35.3	36.6	42.6	48.8	53.0	45.7
Transp., Comm., & Utilities	52.3	52.5	50.2	51.2	56.9	60.0	60.1
Transportation	32.9	32.7	30.8	31.6	34.6	36.0	35.0
Railroad	8.6	8.4	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.4
Trucking & Warehousing	16.1	16.0	14.9	15.6	17.5	18.1	17.2
Other Transportation	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.6	9.6	10.3	10.4
Communications	12.6	12.8	12.5	12.5	14.5	15.8	16.2
Utilities	6.8	7.0	6.9	7.1	7.8	8.2	8.8
Trade	187.9	194.2	199.4	210.9	245.6	256.8	255.8
Wholesale Trade	51.6	53.5	53.1	55.0	63.2	67.0	67.5
Durable Goods	31.8	33.0	32.3	33.8	39.3	42.7	42.2
Nondurable Goods	19.8	20.5	20.8	21.2	23.3	24.3	25.3
Retail Trade	136.3	140.7	146.3	155.9	182.4	189.8	188.3
General Merchandise	22.9	24.1	24.3	25.6	27.6	28.1	27.8
Food Stores	17.6	18.6	19.4	20.1	22.0	23.5	24.5
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	23.1	21.4	22.4	23.6	26.5	25.6	24.0
Other Retail Trade	72.7	76.6	80.2	86.6	106.3	112.6	112.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	47.2	48.0	48.9	51.9	64.2	69.1	69.4
Banking & Credit Agencies	17.7	18.5	18.6	19.2	22.4	24.3	24.8
Other Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	29.5	29.5	30.3	32.7	41.8	44.8	44.6
Services	130.7	137.1	142.7	151.1	175.5	185.7	191.3
Hotels & Personal Services	19.4	20.1	20.4	21.1	23.9	24.7	24.6
Health Services	41.2	44.1	46.7	49.8	56.5	59.6	61.9
Other Services	70.1	72.9	75.6	80.2	95.1	101.4	104.8
Government	160.3	168.5	177.1	181.6	197.1	200.7	202.4
Federal	25.9	26.6	26.9	27.4	29.1	29.9	30.4
State	44.8	46.8	49.9	51.0	53.6	54.4	55.6
Education	21.4	22.1	22.9	23.3	23.0	23.0	23.1
Other State	23.4	24.7	27.0	27.7	30.6	31.4	32.5
Local	89.6	95.1	100.3	103.2	114.4	116.4	116.4
Education	57.4	60.3	62.9	64.8	68.2	70.2	70.8
Other Local	32.2	34.8	37.4	38.4	46.2	46.2	45.6

1/ Includes full and part-time nonfarm wage and salary workers. Job totals are on a place of work basis and are not adjusted for multiple job holders. Data are thus not directly comparable to total employment data given elsewhere in this publication.

SOURCE: Oregon State Employment Division.

STATE OF OREGON

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(By Place of Residence)

	Annual Average			Change From			
	CY 1982	CY 1981	CY 1980	CY 1981-1982 No.	CY 1981-1982 Pct.	CY 1980-1981 No.	CY 1980-1981 Pct.
Civilian Labor Force 1/	1,347,600	1,300,800	1,271,000	+46,800	+3.6	+29,800	+2.3
Unemployment	107,500	114,500	105,000	- 7,000	-6.1	+ 9,500	+9.0
Percent of Labor Force	8.0	8.8	8.2	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment 2/	1,240,100	1,186,300	1,166,000	+53,800	+4.5	+20,300	+1.7

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(By Place of Work)

TOTAL	1,081,500	1,036,200	1,041,100	+45,300	+4.4	-4,900	-0.5
Manufacturing	220,600	209,900	214,200	10,700	5.1	-4,300	-2.0
Durable Goods	164,400	154,900	159,000	9,500	6.1	-4,100	-2.6
Lumber & Wood	70,300	67,300	69,200	3,000	4.5	-1,900	-2.7
Other Durable Goods	94,100	87,600	89,800	6,500	7.4	-2,200	-2.4
Nondurable Goods	56,200	55,000	55,200	1,200	2.2	- 200	-0.4
Food Products	23,800	24,000	23,900	- 200	-0.8	100	0.4
Other Nondurable Goods	32,400	31,000	31,300	1,400	4.5	- 300	-1.0
Nonmanufacturing	860,900	826,300	826,900	34,600	4.2	- 600	-0.1
Mining & Quarrying	2,300	2,300	2,300	0	0	0	0
Construction	47,600	43,500	45,700	4,100	9.4	-2,200	-4.8
Transp., Comm. & Utils.	61,600	60,500	60,000	1,100	1.8	500	0.8
Trade	267,100	254,100	255,800	13,000	5.1	-1,700	-0.7
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	74,600	70,900	69,400	3,700	5.2	1,500	2.2
Service & Miscellaneous	204,400	195,000	191,300	9,400	4.8	3,700	1.9
Government	203,300	200,000	202,400	3,300	1.7	-2,400	-1.2

NOTE: Estimates are subject to revision.

1/ Includes employed and unemployed individual 16 years and older. Data are adjusted for multiple job holding and commuting.

2/ Includes nonagricultural wage and salary, self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agriculture and labor disputants.

LABOR FORCE COMPOSITION

STATE OF OREGON
PROJECTIONS FOR CY 1982 AVERAGE

	Age Cohorts	Labor Force CY 1970 Average	Labor Force CY 1982 Average	Change 1970-1982 Number	Change 1970-1982 Percent
BOTH SEXES	16-19	65,750	123,300	57,550	87.5%
	20-24	104,682	172,000	67,318	64.3
	25-34	172,060	385,500	213,440	124.0
	35-44	164,380	277,500	113,120	68.8
	45-64	299,410	348,300	48,890	16.3
	65+	34,914	41,000	6,086	17.4
	TOTAL	841,196	1,347,600	506,404	60.2%
MALE	16-19	37,047	63,300	26,253	70.9%
	20-24	57,928	91,100	33,172	57.3
	25-34	116,560	216,100	99,540	85.4
	35-44	105,785	157,400	51,615	48.8
	45-64	190,586	200,300	9,714	5.1
	65+	22,429	24,900	2,471	11.0
	TOTAL	530,335	753,100	222,765	42.0%
FEMALE	16-19	28,703	60,000	31,297	109.0%
	20-24	46,754	80,900	34,146	73.0
	25-34	55,500	169,400	113,900	205.2
	35-44	58,595	120,100	61,505	105.0
	45-64	108,824	148,000	39,176	36.0
	65+	12,485	16,100	3,615	29.0
	TOTAL	310,861	594,500	283,639	91.2%

SOURCE: State of Oregon Employment Division

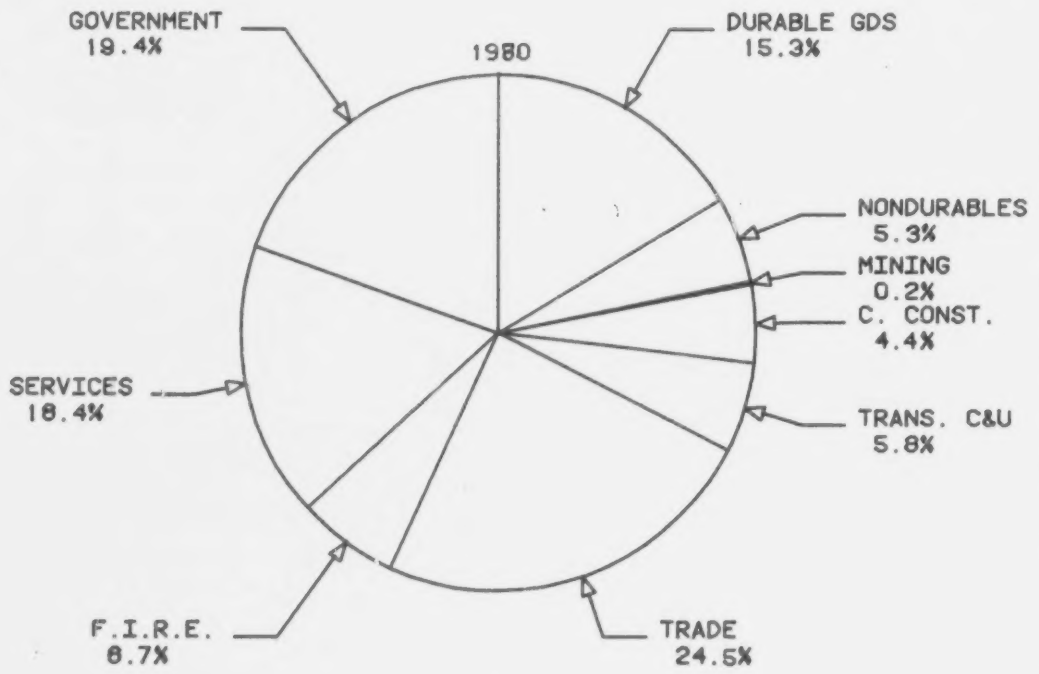
LABOR FORCE/UNEMPLOYMENT COMPOSITION

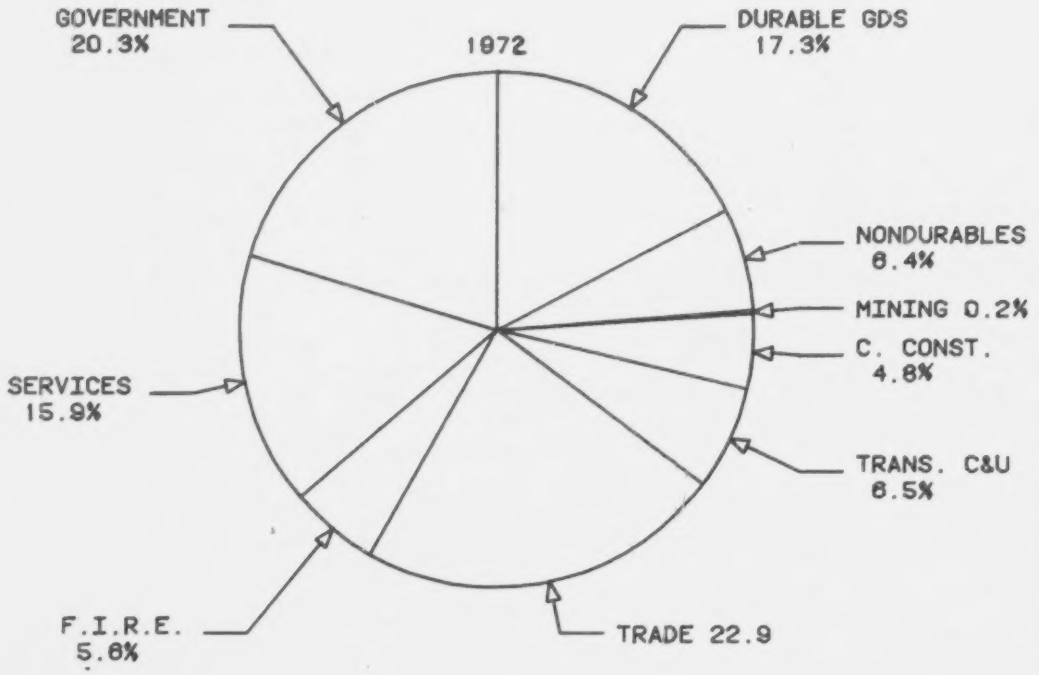
STATE OF OREGON
PROJECTIONS FOR CY 1982 ANNUAL AVERAGE

	Age Cohorts	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate
BOTH	16-19	123,300	98,700	24,600	20.0%
	20-24	172,000	150,500	21,500	12.5
	25-34	385,500	357,200	28,300	7.3
	35-44	277,500	263,400	14,100	5.1
	45-64	348,300	331,400	16,900	4.9
	65+	41,000	38,900	2,100	5.1
	TOTAL	1,347,600	1,240,100	107,500	8.0%
MALE	16-19	63,300	50,800	12,500	19.7%
	20-24	91,100	79,200	11,900	13.1
	25-34	216,100	201,300	14,800	6.8
	35-44	157,400	149,700	7,700	4.9
	45-64	200,300	190,100	10,200	5.1
	65+	24,900	23,500	1,400	5.6
	TOTAL	753,100	694,600	58,500	7.8%
FEMALE	16-19	60,000	47,900	12,100	20.2%
	20-24	80,900	71,300	9,600	11.9
	25-34	169,400	155,900	13,500	8.0
	35-44	120,100	113,700	6,400	5.3
	45-64	148,000	141,300	6,700	4.5
	65+	16,100	15,400	700	4.3
	TOTAL	594,500	545,500	49,000	8.2%

SOURCE: State of Oregon Employment Division

OREGON NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT 1972 AND 1980





MID-WILLAMETTE VALLEY

1980 Review

During the last few months of 1979 the Mid-Willamette Valley economy began to show signs of erosion. Unemployment levels reached a point late in the year where the jobless total was 2,000 higher than that same period in 1978. During 1980 the economy continued to deteriorate. Unemployment climbed immediately to 9.1 percent of the labor force in January and dropped much slower during spring than the usual seasonal pattern might dictate.

The latter part of 1979 into 1980 brought a continuous rise in the unemployment level. However, there had been no large scale layoffs in the area. The only industry that was beginning to show a downward trend was the home construction sector when high interest rates and the increasing cost of land and the homes themselves had slowed the home building market considerably. The large number of jobless workers early in 1980 were coming from a cross section of the economy in the Mid-Willamette Valley with no one particular industry to blame.

Labor Force Growth

The Mid-Willamette Valley again experienced growth in the labor force during 1980. The accompanying table shows the percentage increases that have occurred over the last eight years in this area's labor force. The year 1980's increase of almost 7 percent ranks second highest after 1977, and is well above 1979's growth. It is important to point out, however, that this labor force growth was not reflected as much in employment growth as in increased unemployment.

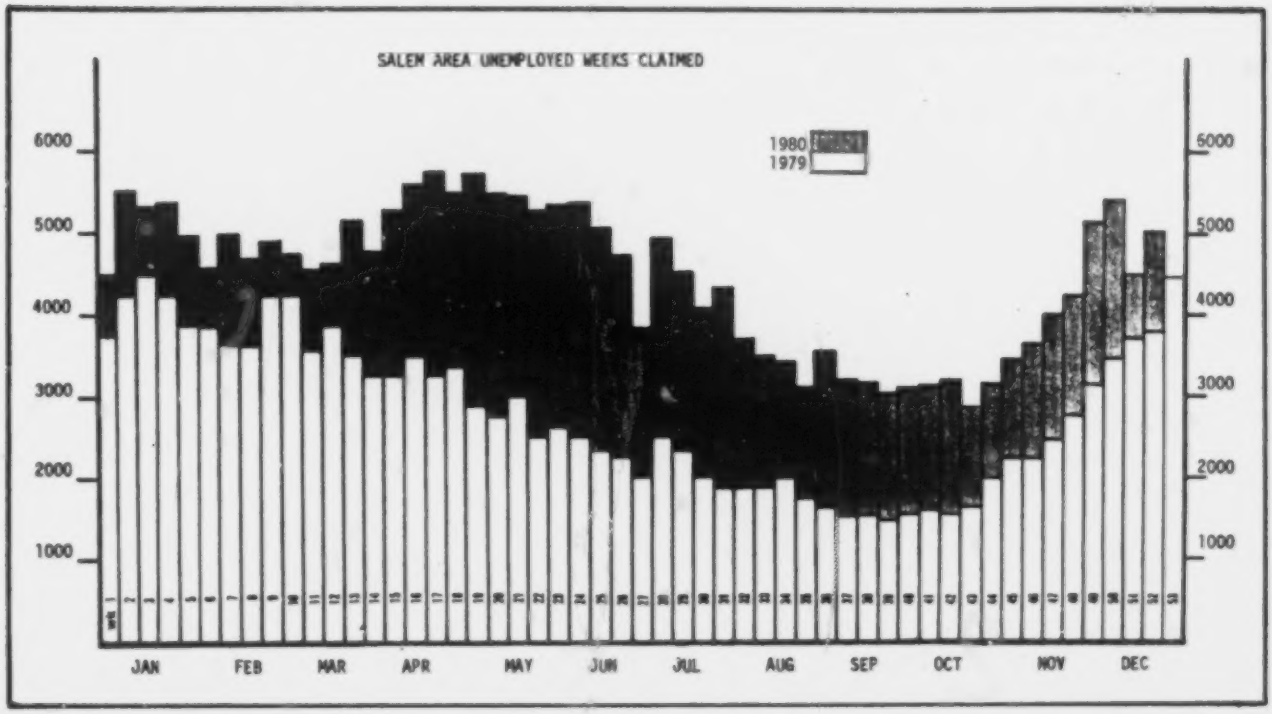
TABLE I

Year	Annual Increase
1973	5%
1974	1
1975	4
1976	4
1977	8
1978	6
1979	3
1980	7

Unemployment

The number of unemployed workers in the Mid-Willamette Valley jumped 34 percent during 1980. Early in January the jobless total rose to 128,000, a level not seen since 1976 which was the tail end of the last recession. Normally, according to seasonal trends, unemployment reaches a peak during January or February and then begins to fall quite rapidly toward a summer low in September. However, this was not the trend in 1980. The following graph depicts the unemployment claims load at the Salem area Employment Division offices. Not included in the graph is the Yamhill County statistics, however, the trend in Yamhill County was very similar to that of the Salem area.

Early in the year, claims for unemployment insurance jumped dramatically. The following graph reflects the increase in the number of weeks claimed. During January and February, the area was experiencing a higher level of claims than the previous year, however, the difference was not yet dramatic. Early in spring when the number of unemployed workers usually begins to fall, 1980 began to show its true colors. As the following graph shows, a normal year, in this case 1979, would have a declining level of claims. The year 1980 shows an increasing claims load peaking late in April and then only falling slightly. Much of this time the number of claims being taken in the Salem office was double the number taken during 1979.



Later in the year the difference became smaller only because this area had already begun to feel the current recession during late 1979, thus expanding that year's figures also. The last few months of 1980 were, however, somewhat more stable than the rest of the year with no major layoffs or shutdowns being reported.

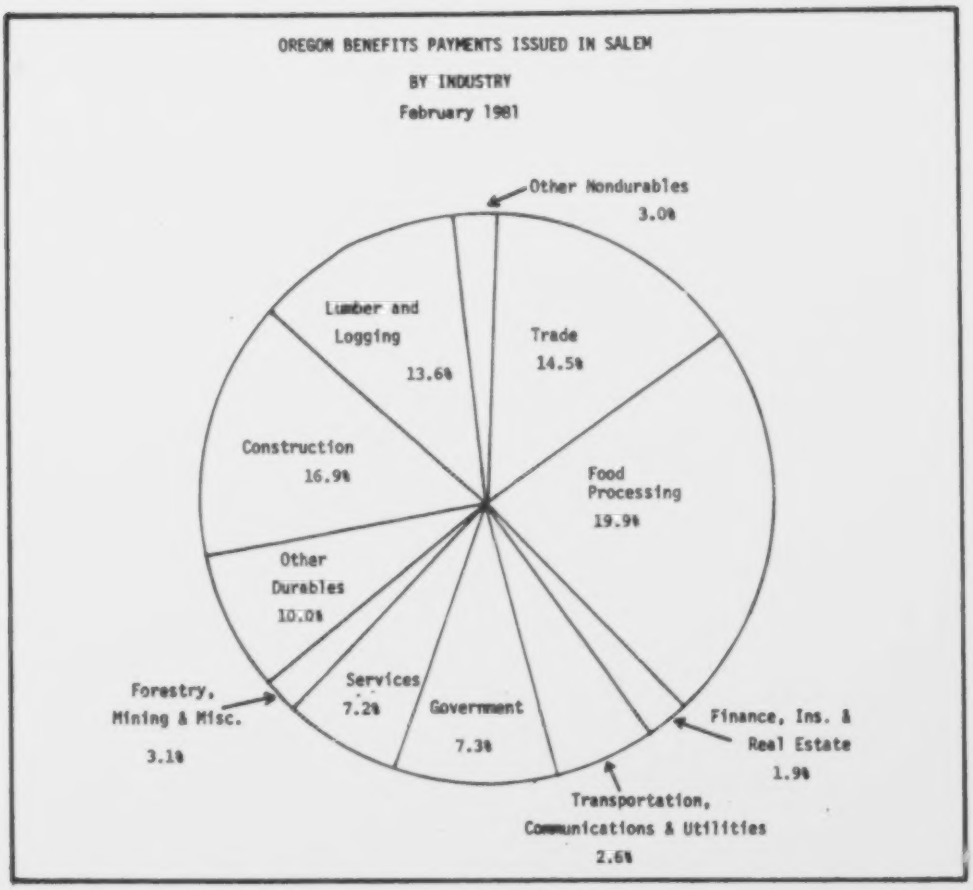
Unemployment levels during 1980 remained relatively high during the entire year, reaching 8.4 percent of the labor force by November after a low of 6.3 percent in September. Although December's rate fell slightly, it rose again to 9.4 and 9.2 percent in January and February 1981 respectively.

During February 1981, the Mid-Willamette Valley had nearly 13,800 jobless workers actively seeking work. Of these workers, over 50 percent were covered by unemployment insurance (UI). Statistics on these covered workers gives us some idea of the makeup of the unemployed work force.

The following pie chart shows the industries which produced most of the covered jobless workers during February. Food processing, a very seasonal industry, was the last employer for 19.9 percent of all covered jobless workers. Construction and trade were next with each having varying degrees of seasonality giving them a greater share of the jobless total during winter.

Since we are definitely in the depths of a recession and have been experiencing economic decline since early 1980, a comparison of 1979, 1980, and 1981 covered unemployment might be enlightening.

The following Table II makes clear that the area's construction industry has increased its share of jobless workers since 1979. Lumber and logging have also shown some increases. Other durables increased its share from 7.3 percent to 10.0 percent from 1979 to 1981. Trade also showed larger jobless totals.



It must be pointed out that both years the total number of covered jobless workers increased substantially. In February 1979 about 3,700 covered jobless were counted; by 1980 that figure was about 4,800 in February and this last month the total had climbed to 5,500. So, even though some industry sectors showed a decline in their share of the total, the expansion of the overall total resulted in the actual number of jobless in each sector increasing each year.

Table II also shows that the manufacturing industries accounted for much of the increase in unemployment. This is typical of a recessionary period. As the economy improves these sectors will reduce their shares relative to trade and service-type sectors. Although unemployment levels will probably remain fairly high, a different type of jobless worker will appear as the effects of the recession "ripple" through the economy.

TABLE II

OREGON BENEFITS PAYMENTS ISSUED IN THE SALEM SMSA OFFICE BY INDUSTRY OF PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT

Ag, For, Fish, Mining	3.1%	3.3%	2.8%
Construction	16.9	17.3	16.1
Food Processing	19.9	20.5	23.0
Other Nondurables	3.0	2.1	1.9
Lumber & Logging	13.6	14.1	12.6
Other Durables	10.0	8.7	7.3
Transp, Comm, Utilit	2.6	2.0	3.1
Trade	14.5	14.6	13.2
Fin, Ins, Real Estate	1.9	2.3	2.0
Services, NEC	7.2	7.2	9.8
Government	7.3	7.9	8.2
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%

The covered jobless workers during February 1981 were mostly male. Thirty-seven percent were 25-34 years old, in fact, the jobless workers ages 20-44 year olds made up 70 percent of the total. Processing, clerical, and structual occupations accounted for the largest number of covered jobless workers.

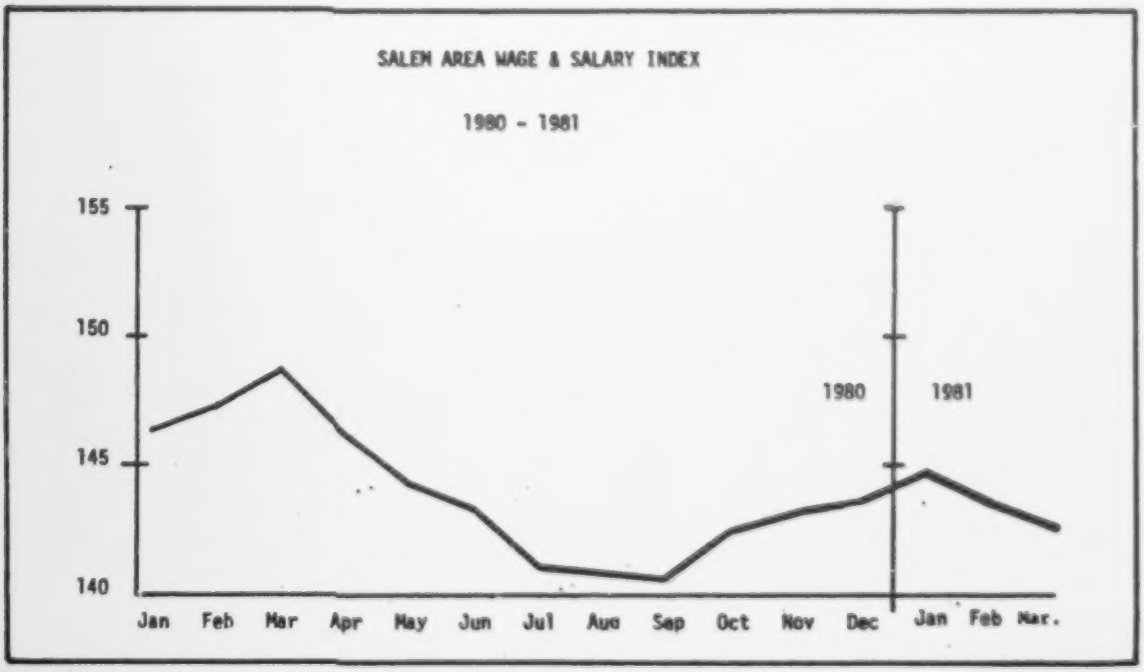
Employment

While unemployment in the Mid-Willamette Valley was growing at a 34 percent rate from 1979 to 1980, total employment was also showing some expansion, however, at a slower 4.9 percent. As an economic indicator, however, total employment is less desirable than the wage and salary index. This index is seasonally adjusted to reduce fluctuation caused by the time of year rather than changes in the overall economy and is much more indicative of the economic conditions.

As the following graph illustrates, after a short rise in January and February, the index plummetted until it reached a bottom during September. At that point the index began to show signs of recovery. However, the increases seen in the index during the last part of 1980 were not necessarily due to new jobs or rehires. In most cases the index rose because of a lack of seasonal workers available to lay off.

Each year during fall and into winter, many Salem area employers, especially in manufacturing, reduce their work forces in response to various seasonal factors. However, during this last year many of the employers had already reduced their work forces earlier in the year due to the economic climate, thus normal seasonal layoffs were held at a minimal level. The result was a misleading rise in the employment index which would normally expect a seasonal reduction in employment. This is not to say that the economy was actually getting worse during late 1980. In fact, it is probable that the Salem area economy has remained at a rather flat but low level since early fall.

During February and March the index again declined after four months of increases. This is probably a better indication of the actual economic activity in the Salem area than anything seen late last year.

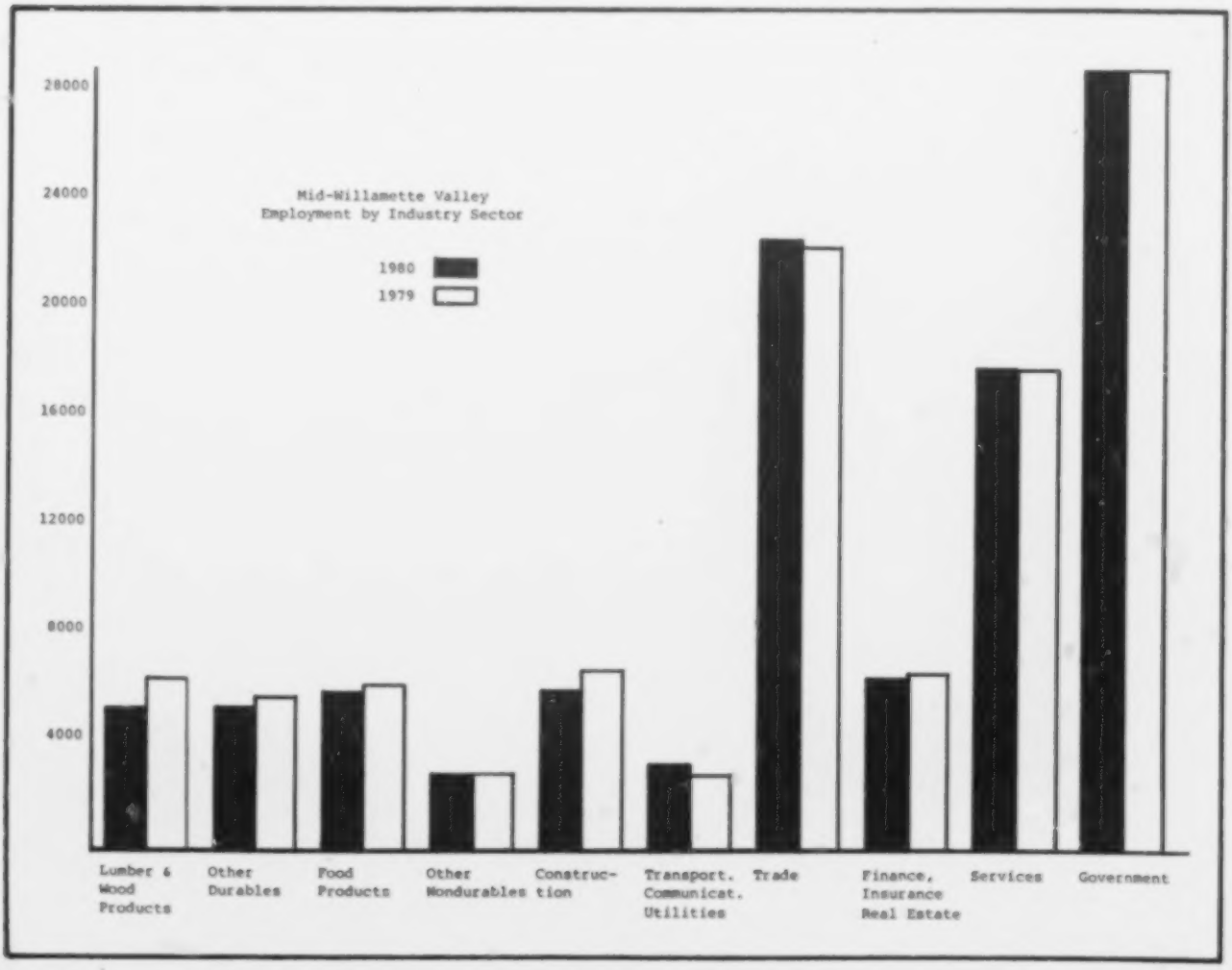


Although there were some significant reductions in employment in several sectors, the overall wage and salary job loss appeared very slight, not quite 2 percent. The magnitude of the loss is not quite as significant as the loss itself. Not since at least 1958 has the wage and salary employment level failed to increase from one year to the next in this area. It should be understood that the 1980 employment figures are based partly on estimates and are subject to revision.

The wage and salary index rather vividly displays a slowdown in employment in this area. Unemployment statistics gave some insight into the industrial sectors effected during the 1980 slowdown. The following chart depicts the employment level changes by industry sector from 1979 to 1980.

Total manufacturing employment fell from one year to the next by about 1,600. That decrease was primarily due to a drop in lumber and wood products employment which fell by almost 1,300. Other durables and food products both lost about 200. Other nondurables showed very little change from 1979 to 1980.

One of the largest decreases during the year came in construction where 530 jobs were lost. Trade; transportation, communication, and utilities; and services were the areas where some growth was seen, however, that was only nominal.



Manufacturing employment, which fell by about 7.8 percent from 1979 to 1980, makes up nearly one-fifth of the Mid-Willamette Valley's work force. A decline in this sector is considered more critical than losses in the service and trade sectors. The "ripple" effect of lost income is greater in primary industries such as lumber and wood products or food products.

Lumber and wood products is a mainstay industry for Oregon and the Pacific Northwest. The Mid-Willamette Valley also has a substantial wood products industry. This sector took a beating during 1980. The interest rate explosion late in 1979 brought home construction to a virtual standstill during 1980. This resulted in nearly a total lack of demand for wood products used in construction. This saw nearly every wood products mill layoff crews or shut down temporarily. Early in 1980 two wood products plants closed their doors permanently putting nearly 500 workers out of jobs. The other plants recovered somewhat during the year but few returned to pre-1980 employment levels. A reoccurrence of the spring closures was seen late in 1980, but on a much smaller scale. For the present, one plywood plant in the area remains on a temporary closure.

Included in the lumber and wood products sector, and certainly included on the layoff and closure list, is the mobile home industry. Although a period of relatively flat activity level was expected during 1980, losses were seen in this segment of the wood products industry also.

This is not the first time lumber and wood products lost employment from one year to the next. It is, however, by far the largest one year loss, reducing lumber and wood products employment by 1,140. In comparison, the 1974 to 1975 loss was 130.

Other durable goods, which makes up about 30 percent of manufacturing in this area, showed a slight decline from the previous year. About 160 fewer jobs were counted during 1980 than in the previous year. This sector includes primary metals, fabricated metals, and recreational vehicle related industries. Once again Cascade Rolling Mill in McMinnville announced plans for expansion. Also within this sector, the Siltec Corporation's Salem plant was under construction during 1980. The $8.35 million silicon ingot and wafer manufacturing plant was to begin some production during the year, however, those plans were delayed, several times in fact. The national economic climate, including the exceptional cost of financing, was presented as the primary cause of the delays. Employment levels near 750 are projected for this operation when full capacity is reached.

What can be said about the recreational vehicle industry? Gas prices soared, financing charges soared, and the consumer pulled back on purchases. The industry is far from dead. New construction materials, lighter and stronger, and more efficient engines, are in the near future for vacation vehicles. The year 1980 was just not the year for this industry.

For the food products industry, 1980 proved to be an interesting year. In the past, this area has benefited from a stable agriculture and food products industrial base. Even when the economy slowed, those two sectors held relatively firm, tempering the downward swing in the area's economy. This year, that did not occur quite as much. Inflation, high wages which made competition with the Midwest difficult, and escalating transportation costs created a very unhealthy climate for the Mid-Willamette Valley food processors. Employment in this sector fell by over

200. Early in 1981 one of the area's oldest canneries was forced to close its doors due to the above economic problems. Employment in this sector still reaches nearly 11,000 during late summer, from a low of about 3,100 in late spring. The industry managers are expecting further declines in the Salem area as competition and inflation continues to squeeze the Mid-Willamette Valley operations.

As Chart I so vividly illustrates, the industry sectors which employ the largest number of workers in the Mid-Willamette Valley are within the nonmanfacturing subgroup.

One of industries most exceptional setbacks during 1980 was construction. This industry, which on a nationwide scale is so important to Oregon's lumber and wood products industry, took a bath in 1980. The drop in employment of 530 from 1979 to 1980 does not take into account the short workweeks and it also includes the major heavy construction projects that were under way in the area. New state office buildings, a new post office, numerous highway projects, and various local commercial building projects were responsible for averting an even greater decline in this industry's employment level.

Late in 1979 the interest rates charged for home loans skyrocketed. They remained high through the first half of 1980, falling quickly during late summer only to return to their high level during the last quarter of 1980 and into 1981. Home construction followed a similar pattern with a small surge in activity during the fall only to be quickly aborted. Home construction related jobs dropped much more than the statistics depict.

The fastest growing sector during the year was trade where 190 new positions were opened. As might be guessed, this is an unusually small increase in this sector. Previous year-to-year increases have been between 1,500 and 2,000 per year with growth in large department stores as well as specialty stores. This year the large department stores showed a loss from a year-ago level while most of the growth came in the food store sector. This loss was due to employment cutbacks in nearly every sector. The subsequent loss of income caused consumer spending to take a dramatic drop during 1980. The continuing population growth of this area offset this loss to a large extent in addition to the stability of the government.

The employment sector which is second largest in the Mid-Willamette Valley added only 20 jobs during the year. Service and miscellaneous, which contains health services, personal services, business services, auto repair, and numerous other services rather than trade related businesses, showed very little change over the year. During the past 7 years growth in this sector has ranged from 150 new jobs to 1,400 new jobs. Population growth in the area, especially in the larger cities, continues to bring an ever increasing demand for expanding service-related businesses.

The last sector to be discussed is government which is also the largest employer in the Mid-Willamette Valley. Total government employment holds at about 30,000. This is about 28 percent of total wage and salary employment. This sector has added as many as 1,780 jobs per year to as few as 780, but, this last year was exceptional. There was a reduction of 30 jobs during the year.

The loss was almost entirely from local government. Cutbacks in CETA were a major contributing factor but the financial devastation in Marion County was also a very significant job loss contributor. The 1980 Census added several hundred jobs to the annual average for federal government.

Job Orders Down

One final indicator of Salem's economy is the number of job orders and job placements processed through the Salem Employment Office. During 1980, 1,200 fewer placements were made with 1,000 fewer orders for jobs received. This represents a decline of 25 percent in placements from 1979 and 33 percent decline in job orders. In the industrial sector of the Salem job placement unit, the quarter count shown below demonstrates the difference in job placements from 1979 to 1980.

SALEM AREA
INDUSTRIAL JOB PLACEMENTS

	1979	1980	Difference
1st Quarter	309	196	-113
2nd Quarter	346	179	-167
3rd Quarter	472	206	-266
4th Quarter	400	306	-106

1981-1982 Outlook

The year 1980 was an unusual year, with a short but severe recession followed by an unexpected early recovery period. The year ended with an uncertain future for the area's economy. Several area plants were closed either temporarily or permanently. The canning industry, previously a stalwart for the Willamette Valley region, entered 1981 on a sour note. Construction activity was slow.

The year 1981 is not expected to be a bright and shiny and back to prosperity period. It is expected that a continuation of the present slow recovery trend is probable. If interest rates do not skyrocket again, and if inflation holds steady or declines, and depending on world economies, the national economic picture could brighten, slowly. This would, in turn, lighten the load in Oregon, and especially in areas of the Willamette Valley.

With this in mind, a slight increase in this area's labor force is expected, largely due to population, this will be reflected by a rise in both unemployment and employment. Unemployment is a lagging indicator which essentially means it is slow to react to economic change. When a recession begins, jobless levels tend to rise slowly as the downturn "ripples" through the economy. The year 1981 will be a period of "rippling unemployment". About 900 additional workers will join the jobless total. Not all will be losing jobs. Many will be re-entering the labor force as they acknowledge the improving economy. The influx of workers into the labor force, either from outside the district or current residents re-entering the labor force, will not be totally absorbed into the employment total. There will probably not be enough jobs for these people, hence, a rise in the jobless population.

The reason for the lack of jobs, with the total employment expected to rise by only 470, or 0.3 percent in 1981, will be the slow recovery plus the natural tendency for employers to add overtime in order to increase production during a recovery, rather than hire new workers. The philosophy behind this is a basic uncertainty over the length of the recession. Employers will not want to be in a position where they are forced to lay off workers that were just hired. This uncertainty is bound to be quite widespread during this recovery, as this current economic slowdown has been highly unpredictable.

The following year, 1982, will be somewhat brighter. It is probable the recovery will be in full swing. The labor force growth should rise to about 1.4 percent per year, or about 2,150 added workers. Unemployment will begin

to turnaround slightly by midyear 1982, again lagging behind other economic indicators. The decrease in the annual average unemployment will only be about 450, or not quite 4 percent. Employment should show solid gains, rising an average of about 2,600 jobs over 1981. That would be about a 2.0 percent increase in the number of workers in the Mid-Willamette Valley from the previous year. Not a large increase, +2 percent is, however, a move in the right direction and certainly in keeping with the national slow growth expectation.

Manufacturing employment during 1981 is expected to show a gain of about 180, not quite 1.0 percent over 1980. The added jobs will probably come from lumber, plywood, and mobile home construction. This is not to say 1981 will be a banner year for these industries, in fact, at best it will be a mediocre year. Home mortgage costs will not decline very quickly nor very far, and are expected by many to begin climbing late in the year after dropping during the late summer. The cost of mortgage is not quite as critical as the lack of mortgage money available. Until more loanable money can be found, long-term housing money will not become abundant. This will not come about until money market certificates, and other short duration savings vehicles, become less desirable. In addition, higher mortgage rates and more flexible mortgage rates will be necessary.

These things will occur and mortgage money will loosen up, however, until then, housing starts, lumber and plywood production, and employment levels related to these industries will remain low.

It is projected that these industries will not experience the widespread closures that plagued 1980 since most companies have held their inventories next to nothing, holding no surpluses. It is probable that some closures will still occur but unless the economy worsens dramatically they will be somewhat isolated incidents.

An upturn should be under way during 1982. Construction of both on-site and factory-built single family homes is expected to begin in ernest during spring of 1982, causing lumber and wood products demand to climb, thus boosting employment in this sector at least 450 above the previous year and 680 above 1980 levels.

Other durables will follow a similar trend with a modest increase in 1981, then a larger gain during 1982. This sector contains several capital goods manufacturers. These companies supply other businesses with machines and tools for the production of consumer goods. Capital goods manufacturers tend to lag behind when a recovery is in process, waiting for their customers to feel healthy enough to make capital improvements. With this in mind, the recovery in other durable goods is expected to lag behind lumber and wood products, with only a 0.6 percent increase in 1981 and a 6.6 percent increase expected by 1982.

Food products in the Mid-Willamette Valley is not expected to show growth during 1981. The inflation problems, including rising transportation costs on top of heavy competition from the Midwest, has taken its toll on this industry and is reflected in the 1981-1982 projections. Consolidation of several canning firms in this area quite probably will occur in the next few years, and any expansion by some firms will be offset by cutbacks in others. This industry, which reaches 10,000 employees each summer, will continue to be the major industry in the area for quite some time, however, it will not be the leader in the recovery that is expected.

Other nondurable goods which contains the paper industry among others will show a slight loss in employment during 1981. This is a reflection of the lagging aspects of some nondurable industries. Employment in this sector held fairly firm in 1980, while other sectors were feeling losses. Their turn has come, and the projected loss is the result. A turnaround in 1982 should bring this sector above the 1980 level.

During most of the 1970's nonmanufacturing has been a growth area for the Mid-Willamette Valley, primarily due to strong gains in trade and service plus government expansion. The next two years will not continue that trend. Trade and service will grow but not at the rates of recent history. The economic recession has been felt in most trade areas resulting in layoffs and shorter working hours. This trend will continue through 1981 and into 1982. There will be some growth in trade, but nowhere near the rate that was experienced in the 1970's.

Services will also slow its growth rate as demand slackens and also as population growth slows. The increase in employment in this sector will be held close to 1.5 percent during 1981 and 2.8 percent in 1982.

Government employment is expected to fall in the next two years, a result of local government layoffs and state government cutbacks. This will be more of a readjustment period as the "less government" attitude moves through the economy. After the adjustment has been made, it is expected that government employment will again show increases as this area's growing population demands more services.

Construction employment in the Mid-Willamette Valley will most likely show a slight decline from 1980 to 1981. The primary reason will be the continued high interest rates during 1981. During 1980 the Yamhill County construction industry held a fairly high activity level, even with high rates. This is not expected to continue resulting in a decrease in the district employment total for 1981.

This industry is highly dependent on interest rates and availability of mortgage money; with that in mind, a trend upward is projected for 1982. It is unlikely that building activity in single family homes will show much improvement until spring 1982 and even then the improvement will be slow to show.

Commercial construction will also be holding a depressed level during this period as no major construction projects are planned as of now, and several ongoing projects should be completed within the next year.

LABOR FORCE COMPOSITION

MID-WILLAMETTE VALLEY
PROJECTIONS FOR CY 1982 AVERAGE

	Age Cohorts	Labor Force CY 1970 Average	Labor Force CY 1982 Average	Change 1970-1982 Number	Change 1970-1982 Percent
BOTH SEXES	16-19	7,380	13,540	6,160	83.5%
	20-24	11,560	19,310	7,750	67.0
	25-34	18,530	43,470	24,940	134.6
	35-44	18,280	30,460	12,180	66.6
	45-64	33,370	39,610	6,240	18.7
	65+	4,180	4,740	560	13.4
	TOTAL	93,300	151,130	57,830	62.0%
MALE	16-19	3,940	6,280	2,340	59.4%
	20-24	6,210	10,330	4,120	66.3
	25-34	12,050	25,110	13,060	108.4
	35-44	11,420	16,280	4,860	42.6
	45-64	20,730	21,730	1,000	4.8
	65+	2,730	2,890	160	5.9
	TOTAL	57,080	82,620	25,540	44.7%
FEMALE	16-19	3,440	7,260	3,820	111.0%
	20-24	5,350	8,980	3,630	67.9
	25-34	6,480	18,360	11,880	183.3
	35-44	6,860	14,180	7,320	106.7
	45-64	12,640	17,880	5,240	41.5
	65+	1,450	1,850	400	27.6
	TOTAL	36,220	68,510	32,290	89.1%

SOURCE: State of Oregon Employment Division

MID-WILLAMETTE VALLEY

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(By Place of Residence)

	Annual Average			Change From			
	CY 1982	CY 1981	CY 1980	CY 1981-1982 No.	CY 1981-1982 Pct.	CY 1980-1981 No.	CY 1980-1981 Pct.
Civilian Labor Force 1/	151,130	148,980	147,600	+2,150	+1.4	+1,380	+0.9
Unemployment	11,830	12,280	11,370	- 450	-3.7	+ 910	+8.0
Percent of Labor Force	7.8	8.2	7.7	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment 2/	139,300	136,700	136,230	+2,600	+1.9	+ 470	+0.3

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(By Place of Work)

TOTAL	107,530	104,970	104,520	+2,560	+ 2.4	+450	+0.4
Manufacturing	20,340	19,390	19,210	950	4.9	180	0.9
Durable Goods	11,550	10,750	10,490	800	7.4	260	2.5
Lumber & Wood	5,900	5,450	5,220	450	8.3	230	4.4
Other Durable Goods	5,650	5,300	5,270	350	6.6	30	0.6
Nondurable Goods	8,790	8,640	8,720	150	1.7	- 80	-0.9
Food Products	5,540	5,510	5,510	30	0.5	0	0
Other Nondurable Goods	3,250	3,130	3,210	120	3.8	- 80	-2.5
Nonmanufacturing	87,190	85,580	85,310	1,610	1.9	270	0.3
Construction	6,140	5,520	5,540	620	11.2	- 20	-0.4
Transp., Comm. & Utils.	3,450	3,320	3,300	130	3.9	20	0.6
Trade	22,840	22,670	22,550	170	0.7	120	0.5
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	6,510	6,290	6,380	220	3.5	- 90	-1.4
Service & Miscellaneous	18,540	18,040	17,780	500	2.8	260	1.5
Government	29,710	29,740	29,760	- 30	- 0.1	- 20	-0.1

NOTE: Estimates are subject to revision.

1/ Includes employed and unemployed individual 16 years and older. Data are adjusted for multiple job holding and commuting.

2/ Includes nonagricultural wage and salary, self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agriculture and labor disputants.

SALEM SMSA

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(By Place of Residence)

	Annual Average			Change From			
	CY 1982	CY 1981	CY 1980	CY 1981-1982 No.	CY 1981-1982 Pct.	CY 1980-1981 No.	CY 1980-1981 Pct.
Civilian Labor Force 1/	122,500	121,100	120,000	+1,400	+1.2	+1,100	+0.9
Unemployment	9,600	10,000	9,200	- 400	-4.0	+ 800	+8.7
Percent of Labor Force	7.8	8.3	7.7	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment 2/	112,900	111,100	110,800	+1,800	+1.6	+ 300	+0.3

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(By Place of Work)

TOTAL	90,400	88,500	88,200	+1,900	+ 2.1	+300	+0.3
Manufacturing	15,000	14,300	14,300	700	4.9	0	0
Durable Goods	7,600	7,000	6,900	600	8.6	100	1.4
Lumber & Wood	4,000	3,600	3,500	400	11.1	100	2.9
Other Durable Goods	3,600	3,400	3,400	200	5.9	0	0
Nondurable Goods	7,400	7,300	7,400	100	1.4	-100	-1.4
Food Products	4,900	4,900	4,900	0	0	0	0
Other Nondurable Goods	2,500	2,400	2,500	100	4.2	-100	-4.0
Nonmanufacturing	75,400	74,200	73,900	1,200	1.6	300	0.4
Construction	5,000	4,500	4,400	500	11.1	100	2.3
Transp., Comm. & Utils.	2,900	2,800	2,800	100	3.6	0	0
Trade	19,500	19,400	19,300	100	0.5	100	0.5
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	5,600	5,400	5,500	200	3.7	-100	-1.8
Service & Miscellaneous	15,300	14,900	14,700	400	2.7	200	1.4
Government	27,100	27,200	27,200	- 100	-0.4	0	0

NOTE: Estimates are subject to revision.

1/ Includes employed and unemployed individual 16 years and older. Data are adjusted for multiple job holding and commuting.

2/ Includes nonagricultural wage and salary, self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agriculture and labor disputants.

YAMHILL COUNTY

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(By Place of Residence)

	Annual Average			Change From			
	CY 1982	CY 1981	CY 1980	CY 1981-1982 No.	CY 1981-1982 Pct.	CY 1980-1981 No.	CY 1980-1981 Pct.
Civilian Labor Force 1/	28,630	27,880	27,600	+750	+2.7	+280	+1.0
Unemployment	2,230	2,280	2,170	- 50	-2.2	+110	+5.1
Percent of Labor Force	7.8	8.2	7.9	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment 2/	26,400	25,600	25,430	+800	+3.1	+170	+0.7

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(By Place of Work)

TOTAL	17,130	16,470	16,320	+660	+ 4.0	+150	+ 0.9
Manufacturing	5,340	5,090	4,910	250	4.9	180	3.7
Durable Goods	3,950	3,750	3,590	200	5.3	160	4.5
Lumber & Wood	1,900	1,850	1,720	50	2.7	130	7.6
Other Durable Goods	2,050	1,900	1,870	150	7.9	30	1.6
Nondurable Goods	1,390	1,340	1,320	50	3.7	20	1.5
Food Products	640	610	610	30	4.9	0	0
Other Nondurable Goods	750	730	710	20	2.7	20	2.8
Nonmanufacturing	11,790	11,380	11,410	410	3.6	- 30	- 0.3
Construction	1,140	1,020	1,140	120	11.8	-120	-10.5
Transp., Comm. & Utilities	550	520	500	30	5.8	20	4.0
Trade	3,340	3,270	3,250	70	2.1	20	0.6
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	910	890	880	20	2.2	10	1.1
Service & Miscellaneous	3,240	3,140	3,080	100	3.2	60	1.9
Government	2,610	2,540	2,560	70	2.8	- 20	- 0.8

NOTE: Estimates are subject to revision.
1/ Includes employed and unemployed individual 16 years and older. Data are adjusted for multiple job holding and commuting.
2/ Includes nonagricultural wage and salary, self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agriculture and labor disputants.

LANE COUNTY

Economists analyze a regional economy by looking at long run development and the shorter term economic cycles. This is especially important in times of recession, such as 1980. Over the longer term, the Lane County economy is growing, although there may be some long term weakness in lumber and wood products employment. In the short run, sluggish growth is expected as we pull out of the 1980 recession.

Long-Run Developments

The 1970's was a decade of growth in Lane County. The population increased by nearly 28 percent between 1970 and 1980. The City of Eugene grew by 33.4 percent. Total employment grew from 80,400 in 1970 to 120,300 in 1980, an increase of 50 percent. Thus employment increased faster than population. By 1980 about 48 percent of the population was employed, compared with 41 percent in 1970. However, the number of jobs available did not keep pace with jobseekers, so unemployment increased as well (see Figure 1). In 1980, 13,000 people were unemployed on the average, accounting for 9.8 percent of the labor force. This was the highest unemployment rate since 1976.

FIGURE 1

LANE COUNTY

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT TRENDS 1970-1980

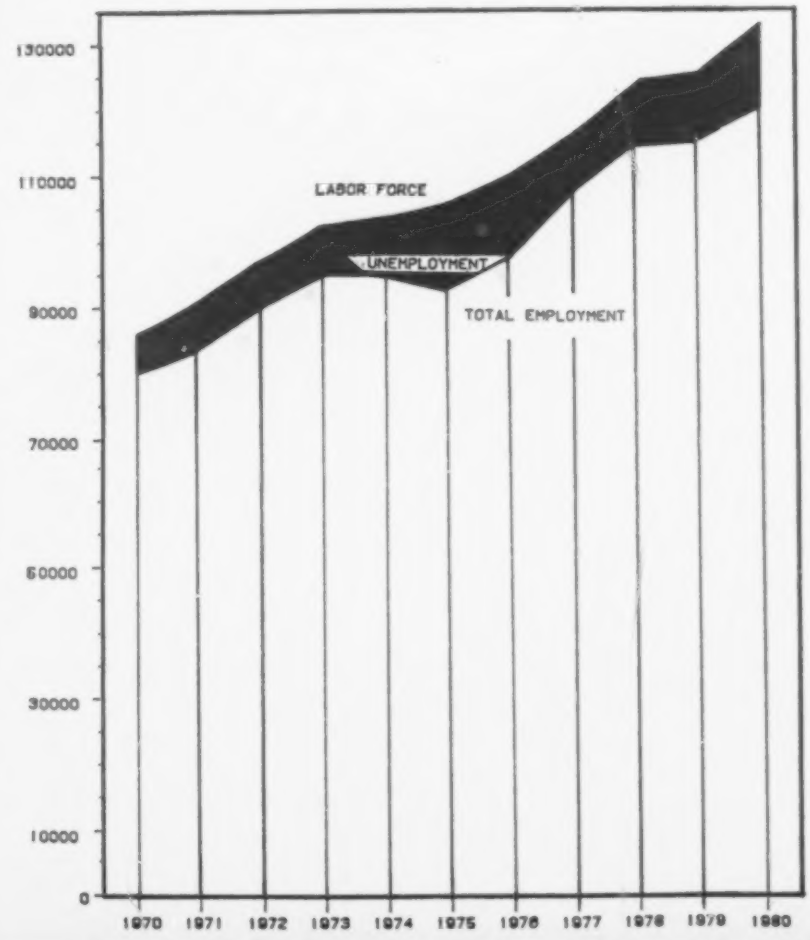


FIGURE 2

LANE COUNTY WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT INDEX 1972-1980

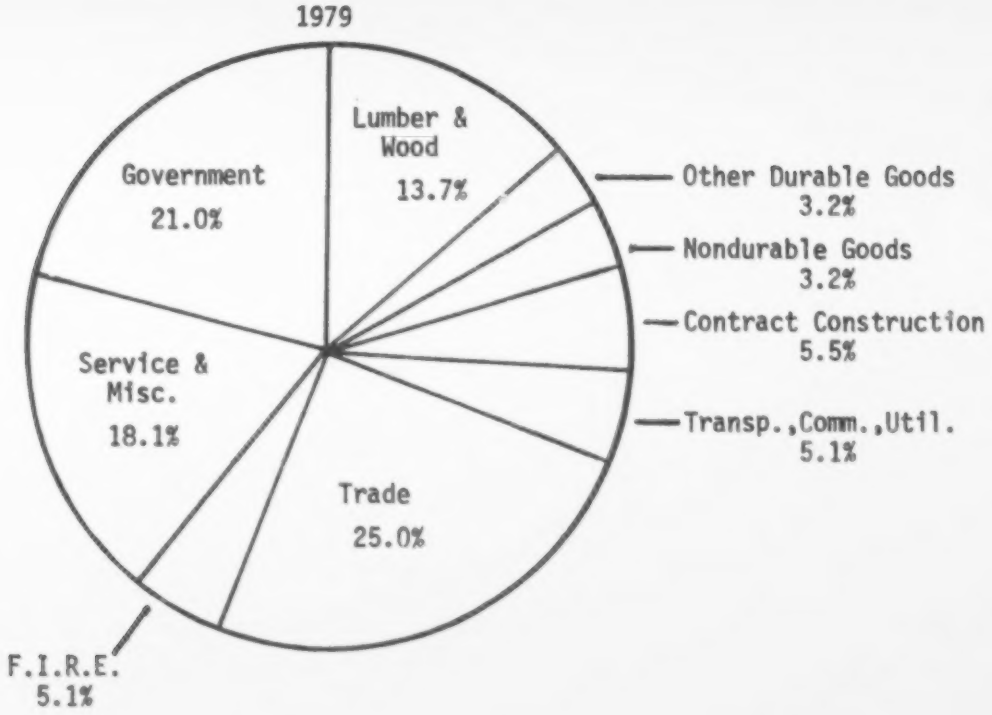
The most accurate statistic on employment is nonfarm wage and salary employment. This counts people on nonagricultural payrolls by place of work. Nonfarm payroll employment increased from 69,650 in 1972 to 105,500 in 1979 and then dropped to 103,200 in 1980. Figure 2 shows the growth of wage and salary employment. It charts the wage and salary employment index which sets the 1972 employment at 100 and displays later nonfarm employment levels relative to this base level. The index rose from 100 in 1972 to its peak of 137.7 in December of 1979. This means nonfarm payroll employment was nearly 38 percent higher in 1979 than in 1972. Lane County experienced strong growth from 1975 to 1978--wage and salary employment grew by over 7 percent per year. In 1979 employment growth slowed to 2.3 percent before plummeting to 131.5 in 1980.

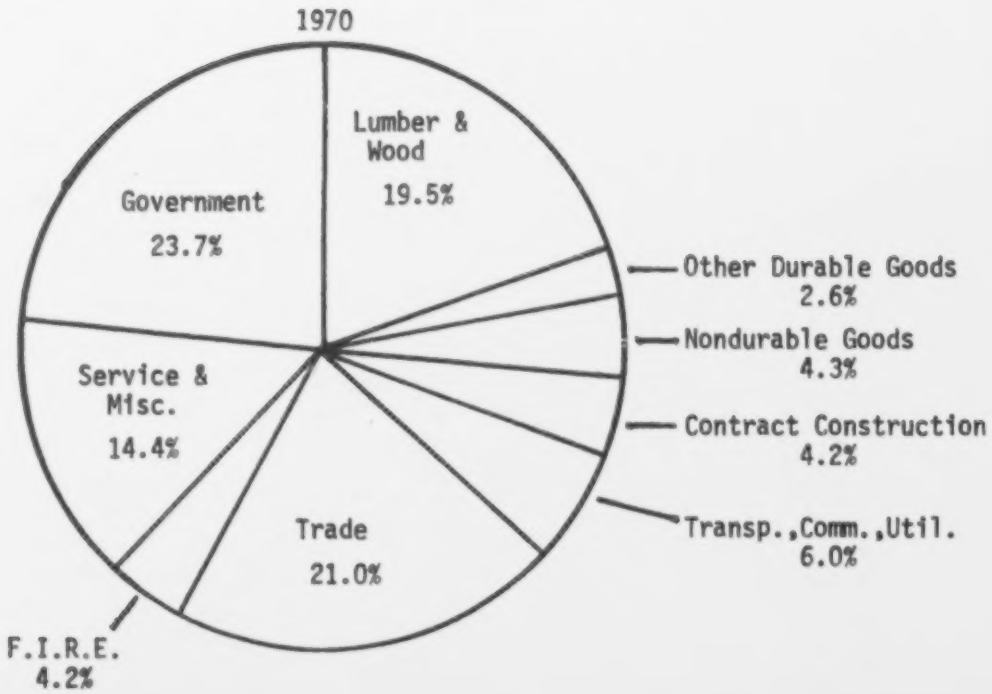
After the current recession, employment will grow, but probably not as fast as during 1976 through 1978. By 1987 nonfarm wage and salary employment is expected to rise to 132,400, an increase of 25 percent from 1979. This would put the wage and salary employment index at 171.1 in 1987.

The growth in employment during the 1970's did not occur evenly by industry. Figure 3 shows the distribution of nonagricultural wage and salary employment in 1970 and 1979, (1979 was chosen for comparison because it was not a recession year). Overall, wage and salary employment increased 50 percent from 1970 to 1979. Several industries increased faster than average and thus account for an increasing proportion of overall employment. These fast-growing industries include construction (up 97 percent), durable goods manufacturing other than lumber and wood products (89 percent), services (88 percent) including financial services, and trade (78 percent). The result is a slightly more diversified local economy. In 1970, 19.5 percent of wage and salary employment was in lumber and wood products manufacturing compared with 13.7 percent in 1979. Nonmanufacturing industries are increasing their share of employment; in 1970, 35 percent of wage and salary employment was in trade or services compared with 43 percent in 1979. Only government and transportation among nonmanufacturing industries grew less than average and therefore declined as a proportion of total employment.

Figure 3

LANE COUNTY NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT 1970 and 1979





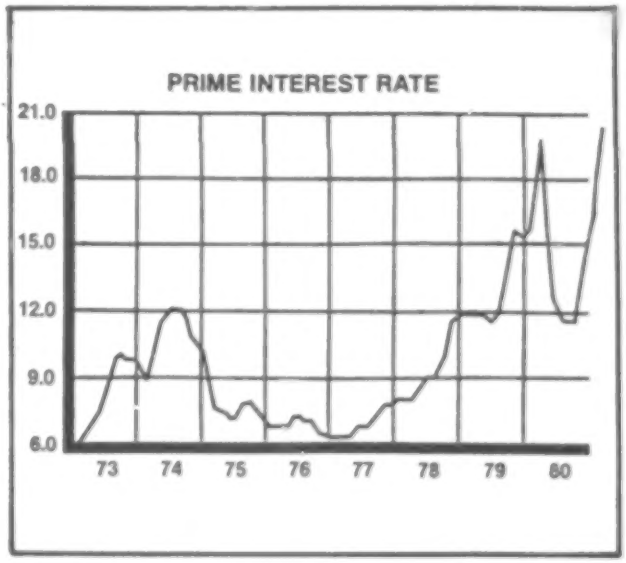
1980 in Review

Although Lane County is a growing economy, it is still extremely vulnerable to recessions. This was quite apparent in 1980 as nonfarm wage and salary employment plunged to 103,200, down 2.3 percent from the 1979 average level.

LANE COUNTY NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT - 1980

Industry	1980 Employment	1979-80 Pct. Change
Total All Industries	103,200	- 2.3
Manufacturing	19,600	- 8.0
Durable Goods	16,000	-10.1
Lumber & Wood	12,700	-11.2
Other Durables	3,300	- 5.7
Nondurable Goods	3,600	5.9
Food Products	1,600	6.7
Other Nondurables	2,000	5.3
Nonmanufacturing	83,600	- 0.8
Construction	4,600	-19.3
Trans, Comm, Utilities	5,100	- 3.8
Trade	25,700	- 1.9
Fin, Ins & Real Estate	5,400	0
Services	20,100	3.6
Government	22,700	1.8
Labor Disputes	85	-78.8

The year began with clear signs of a pending recession--local lumber mills had extended layoffs over holiday periods and were ready to cease operations on very short notice. The credit crunch in the spring resulting from tight money policies and new credit controls sent interest rates to record levels. This resulted in an immediate slump in construction and lumber and wood products. Between March and July of 1980, 3,400 nonfarm payroll jobs were lost. Nonagricultural employment fell to 100,900, the lowest level since early 1978. From the spring on, employment levels were below those of 1978.



The recession was felt most severely in a few key industries. Construction lost 1,100 jobs, down 19 percent from 1979. Lumber and wood products employment fell by 1,600 or 11 percent, mostly in plywood mills. Other manufacturing was not affected. (The growth in other nondurable goods from 1979 to 1980 is due to a strike in paper production in 1979.) Even nonmanufacturing industries were hit fairly quickly, unlike the 1974-75 recession. Trade lost 500 jobs, and transportation declined by 200. Government jobs increased by 400, mostly due to temporary census employment. Only services showed any real growth. Health service continued to grow, as did business and personal services.

The recession also caused unemployment to increase significantly. On the average, 13,000 people were unemployed each month in 1980, up 25 percent from 1979. The unemployment rate rose from 7 percent in October of 1979 to 10.9 percent in April of 1980 and only once fell below 9 percent.

1980 UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
Not Seasonally Adjusted

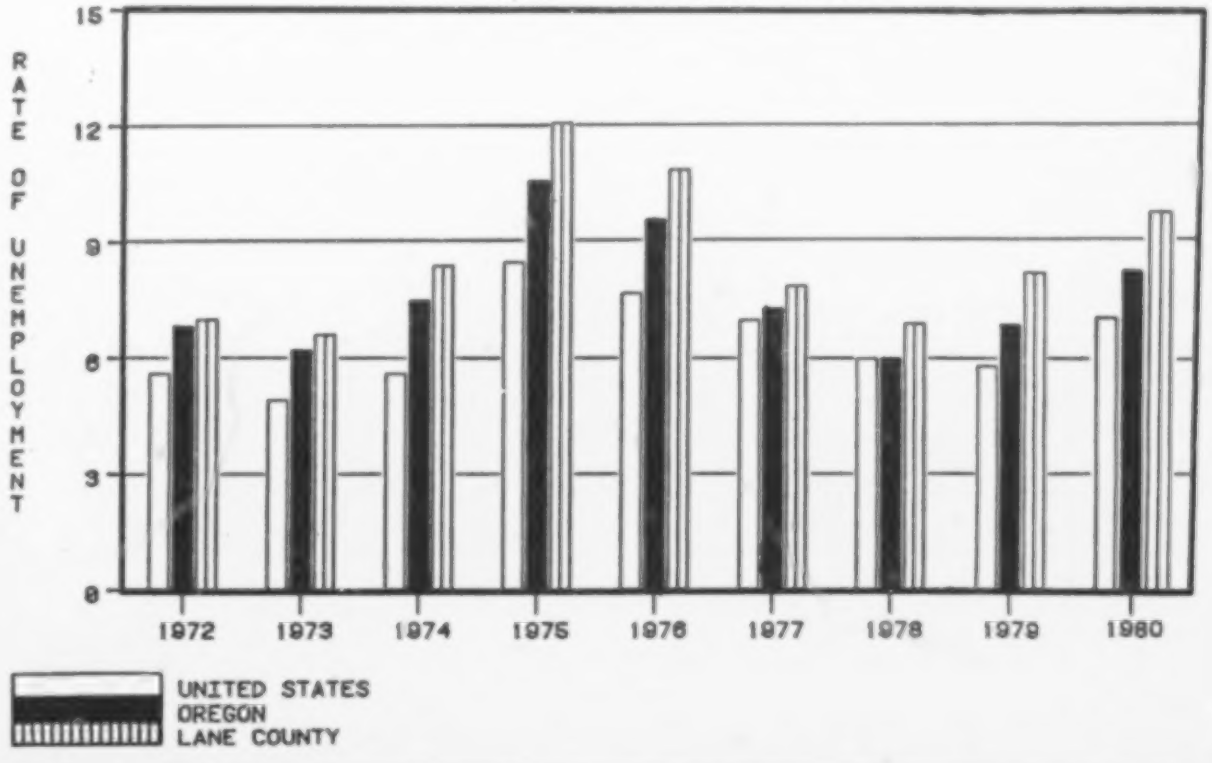
	Lane County	Oregon	United States
January	9.9%	8.7%	6.8%
Febrary	9.3	7.9	6.8
March	9.5	7.9	6.6
April	10.9	8.6	6.6
May	10.3	8.8	7.0
June	10.7	8.8	7.8
July	10.1	8.6	7.9
August	9.2	8.0	7.5
September	9.1	7.6	7.1
October	8.9	7.5	7.1
November	9.4	8.1	7.1
December	10.0	8.6	6.9
1980 Average	9.8	8.2	7.1
1979 Average	8.2	6.8	5.8
1978 Average	6.8	6.0	6.0

Lane County has the highest metropolitan unemployment rate in Oregon and is the most sensitive to recessions. The economy is more dependent on the forest products industry than either Portland or Salem. In fact, a study by the Bureau of Labor Statistics showed that the Lane County economy is the most cyclically sensitive metropolitan area in the West. This means that employment varies greatly here, during both growth and contraction periods. Figure 4 shows this in another way--it shows that Lane County's unemployment rate is higher than Oregon's and the national average, and that the gap tends to widen during recessions.

FIGURE 4

ANNUAL AVERAGE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES 1972-1980 (CALENDAR YEARS)

UNITED STATES, OREGON, LANE COUNTY



The Eugene Economy

Until 1980 census figures are released, little can be said about the Eugene and balance of county economies separately. Most employment and unemployment data are collected or estimated for the county as a whole, and disaggregation to subcounty levels requires survey data such as that obtained from the census. There are, however, two pieces of information that are available.

First, covered payroll employment can be estimated for Eugene and the balance of county. This is employment by place of work, not by place of residence and shows only jobs that are covered by unemployment insurance systems. It thus leaves out railroad employment, many nonprofit organizations, some jobs in insurance and real estate, domestics and the self-employed. The most serious drawback, though, is that these data are for jobs by place of work. There is a good deal of commuting in Lane County; thus an analysis of covered employment cannot speak to the jobs or needs of residents of a particular city.

ESTIMATED COVERED EMPLOYMENT IN EUGENE AND BALANCE OF LANE COUNTY
May 1978

	Eugene		Balance of Lane County		Total Lane County	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Agri., Fishing, Forestry	683	1.2	1,377	3.2	2,060	2.1
Mining	1	0	186	0.4	187	0.2
Construction	2,331	4.3	3,080	7.2	5,411	5.6
Manufacturing	6,955	12.7	14,071	33.1	21,026	21.6
Lumber & Wood	3,431	6.3	11,049	26.0	14,480	14.9
Other Durables	1,605	2.9	1,697	4.0	3,302	3.4
Food & Kindred	893	1.6	381	0.9	1,274	1.3
Other Nondurables	1,026	1.9	944	2.2	1,970	2.0
Trans., Comm., Utilities	2,894	5.3	2,204	5.2	5,098	5.2
Wholesale Trade	3,796	6.9	1,694	4.0	5,490	5.6
Retail Trade	12,917	23.6	7,389	17.4	20,306	20.9
Fin., Ins., Real Estate	3,043	5.6	1,039	2.4	4,082	4.2
Services	12,071	22.0	5,294	12.5	17,365	17.9
Gov't, Except Education	3,777	6.9	830	2.0	4,607	4.7
Education	6,278	11.5	5,347	12.6	11,625	12.0
TOTALS*	54,746	100.0	42,511	100.0	97,257	100.0

* Rounding errors may cause percent totals not to equal 100.0%.

NOTE: For an explanation of the methodology ECO used for assigning employees to locations and industries see LCOG, "Distribution of Employment in Lane County (April 1970) by Industry and Location: Analysis and Methodology," Eugene, 1973.

SOURCE: Computed by Economic Consultants of Oregon with assistance from the Eugene Planning Department and Lane Council of Governments, from the confidential employment files of the Employment Division, Oregon Department of Human Resources

The table on covered employment demonstrates convincingly that the Eugene economy is less dependent on lumber and wood employment than the balance of the county. Only 6.3 percent of Eugene jobs were in lumber and wood in May of 1978, compared with 26 percent for the balance of the county. Eugene's jobs are more concentrated in trade and services--over one-half are in these industries compared with one-third for the rest of the county. Eugene also has a much higher proportion of jobs in government excluding education (7 percent) compared with 2 percent for the balance of county.

The implication is that Eugene's economy is less volnerable to recessions than the rest of the county. Its economic base is in education, trade, and services (health, legal, business, and personal) rather than manufacturing. This does not necessarily mean that Eugene residents are less affected by the recession, however, because these figures are for the location of the job rather than the person.

The other information that is available regards unemployment insurance claimants. The following table shows the distribution of claimants by industry of last job for August of 1979 and August of 1980. Notice that the number of claimants more than doubled in each area in this year. However, the distribution of claimants by last job did not change significantly. The exception is that more were from construction in 1980. The bulk of job losses were in construction and lumber and wood products. In Eugene, 28 percent of claimants were from these industries in 1980 compared with 40 percent for the balance of the county. This shows again that the balance of county economy is more dependent on the forest products industry than is Eugene. Eugene claimants were slightly more likely to be in trade and service jobs (45 percent) compared with claimants living outside Eugene (34 percent) in 1980.

Thus the number of people claiming unemployment insurance increased dramatically both in Eugene (124 percent) and outside Eugene (129 percent) between August 1979 and August 1980. Proportionately more came from construction and manufacturing and fewer from government and services. The difference between Eugene residents and balance of county residents mirrors the difference in the respective economics--in Eugene, fewer claimants are in lumber and wood products and more are in trade and services compared with non-Eugene residents.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS

	August 1979				August 1980			
	Eugene Residents		Balance of County		Eugene Residents		Balance of County	
Industry of Last Job	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Agri, Fishing, Forestry	23	2.2	17	1.6	32	1.3	32	1.3
Construction & Mining	100	9.4	122	11.2	352	14.8	404	16.2
Manufacturing	224	21.0	397	36.4	547	22.9	874	35.1
Lumber & Wood	129	12.1	288	26.4	312	13.1	603	24.2
Food Products	19	1.8	34	3.1	30	1.3	44	1.8
Other Manufacturing	76	7.1	75	6.9	205	8.6	227	9.1
Trans, Comm, Utilities	24	2.3	29	2.7	70	2.9	49	2.0
Trade	288	27.0	250	22.9	668	28.0	553	22.2
Fin, Ins, Real Estate	32	3.0	31	2.8	63	2.6	64	2.6
Services	212	19.9	128	11.7	413	17.3	285	11.4
Government	163	15.3	116	10.6	241	10.1	229	9.2
TOTAL	1,066	100.0	1,090	100.0	2,386	100.0	2,492	100.0

The Outlook For 1981-82

At the beginning of 1981, economic forecasts varied from optimistic to extremely pessimistic. If a concensus is to be found with such widely different forecasts, it is for a flat economy (no growth) for the first half of 1981 followed by slow recovery in the second two quarters. The year 1982 is widely perceived to be one of growth.

Oregon is slightly out of phase with the nation as a whole. We did not share in the mild recovery which took place in the fourth quarter of 1980. Lane County was even more out of line--we are still at 1978 levels of wage and salary employment. This means that Lane County has more catching up than other areas. The year 1981 will probably be one of regaining ground lost to the recession.

Labor force and employment projections assume that Lane County will return to 1979 levels of employment in 1981 followed by more rigorous growth in 1982. The projection is for nonagricultural wage and salary to grow by 2.6 percent in 1981; this would leave payroll employment just 0.3 percent above the level of 1979. In 1982, the projection is for a 4.2 percent increase in nonfarm payroll employment. This is a slower rate of growth than we experienced after the 1974-75 recession but is close to the average annual growth rate of employment for the 1970's as a whole.

Manufacturing employment has the most catching up to do. Lumber and wood products employment fell by 1,600 in 1980. After the last recession, employment in lumber and wood products never regained its pre-recession peak, and this will probably be the case now. There were several permanent closures of mills in this recession (Conifer Plywood, All-American Stud, and Eugene Stud and Veneer), and many mills made permanent reductions in their full production staff. Thus sawmill employment is projected to rise to 4,900 in 1981 and to 5,000 in 1982, leaving it 200 below 1979. Plywood and other wood products employment will probably increase by only 200 in 1981 and level out at 6,200. Total lumber and wood products employment may not rise above 13,400 for several years.

Other durable goods employment fell by only 200 in 1980. There were some layoffs in electronics at the end of the year which will likely be in effect through the spring of 1981. Therefore, employment will do no better than regain the 1979 level in 1981. In 1982, growth should resume, adding another 200 jobs.

Nondurable goods manufacturing has been historically very stable in Lane County. Food processing is in the middle of some changes in physical plant; employment is expected to increase only slightly. Other nondurables showed an increase in employment from 1979 to 1980, but only because of a major strike in pulp and paper in 1979. The fastest growing nondurable goods industry is printing and publishing, and its growth may be slowing. Total nondurable goods employment is thus expected to be stable in 1981 and grow by only 200 in 1982. The longer-run outlook is more favorable, with more jobs expected after 1982.

Nonmanufacturing will be the source of net growth in both 1981 and 1982. Construction employment must first rebound from the depths of recession before it can post any net growth. This rebound will probably take a few years. Housing starts are not expected to increase significantly in 1981, and interest rates will remain high. Construction employment exploded in the late 1970's, rising to 6,400 in the fall of 1978 and 1979. The bubble burst, and 2,000 jobs were lost by the summer of 1980. Commercial projects and homes begun during the brief period of low interest rates in the summer of

1980 have helped construction avoid further layoffs. Commercial projects will continue to buoy construction. In 1981, construction employment is expected to rebound by 300, followed by an increase of 500 in 1982. Even so, this will still leave a sizeable gap between 1979 and 1982 levels of construction employment. This gap will eventually be closed to meet the inevitable demand for housing by a growing population.

Transportation employment has hovered around 3,400 for years and changes mostly with economic conditions. The loss of 200 jobs in 1980 was directly related to the recession, but these jobs are expected to reappear in 1981. This should be followed by slow growth as the population and economy expands.

Communications and utilities also tends to be stable. It has posted some slight growth in the past, rising from 1,400 in 1972 to 1,800 in 1980. t is expected to be stable in 1981 and resume its moderate growth in 1982, adding 100 jobs.

Trade has been one of the fastest growing industries in Lane County. Both wholesale and retail trade grew quite rapidly during the 1970's, averaging about 9 percent per year. This phenomenal growth was slowed slightly by the 1974-75 recession. The 1980 recession had a bigger impact--500 trade jobs were lost in 1980. It is difficult to predict the outcome of this recession because this is the first time trade employment has been affected. The easiest assumption is that trade will also rebound during 1981, making up ground lost during 1980. Then in 1982, growth will resume but only at a 3.4 percent annual rate of increase. The post-recession growth rate is predicted to be this low on the assumption that trade employment may be reaching a state of maturity, as evidenced by its new sensitivity to the business cycle.

Finance, insurance, and real estate was not affected by the recession except that growth was temporarily halted. We can assume, therefore, that it will resume. Between 1972 and 1979 it grew at an average rate of over 9 percent per year. Our projection is conservative, predicting a growth rate of 3.7 percent in 1981 and 7.1 percent in 1982, accounting for 600 new jobs in the 2 year period. There may well be faster growth in these industries.

The service industries are the fastest growing industries in Lane County, and are seemingly invulnerable to recessions. Between 1972 and 1979, the number of service industry jobs grew by nearly 11 percent per year. Most of this growth has been in health services, followed by personal and miscellaneous services. All categories are expected to continue growing, although health services is questionable. Although two major local hospitals are planning expansions, the area already seems to have a sufficient number of physicians for the growing population. Growth may be somewhat slower therefore, in health services. In summary, service employment is expected to add 800 jobs in 1981 and 1,300 jobs in 1982. This would be a historically slow growth for service employment, 4 percent in 1981 and 6.2 percent in 1982.

Government employment is very difficult to predict at this point. Although the population continues to grow swiftly, local and state government units have announced intentions to slow the rate of growth of government employment. During the 1970's, government employment increased by 38 percent while the population grew by 28 percent. It is expected that government employment will follow population growth more closely in the next few years. During 1981, in fact, government employment will be nearly stable, with some increase in education and state and local administration offsetting the decline

in federal government employment resulting from the termination of census workers. In 1982, government employment will probably grow by 2.2 percent, about the average level of population growth expected in the 1980's.

Unemployment is expected to decline both in 1981 and 1982 as total employment rebounds from the recession and gains ground in 1982. The optimistic forecast is for unemployment to decline by 800 people each of the next two years, leaving the unemployment rate at 8.1 percent, near the pre-recession level. Total employment will continue to grow. Evidence from the statewide Current Population Survey suggests that total employment grew in 1980 even though wage and salary employment declined. This would suggest that people are doing casual labor or seeking less formal employment. However, there is a sizeable error in the estimates from the Current Population Survey, and an accurate analysis will be aided by the 1980 census when its detailed counts become available.

EUGENE-SPRINGFIELD SMSA

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(By Place of Residence)

	Annual Average			Change From			
	CY 1982	CY 1981	CY 1980	CY 1981-1982 No.	CY 1981-1982 Pct.	CY 1980-1981 No.	CY 1980-1981 Pct.
Civilian Labor Force 1/	140,200	135,900	133,300	+4,300	+3.2	+2,600	+2.0
Unemployment	11,400	12,200	13,000	- 800	-6.6	- 800	-6.2
Percent of Labor Force	8.1	9.0	9.8	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment 2/	128,800	123,700	120,300	+5,100	+4.1	+3,400	+2.8

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(By Place of Work)

TOTAL	110,200	105,800	103,200	+4,400	+ 4.2	+2,600	+2.5
Manufacturing	20,900	20,300	19,600	600	3.0	700	3.6
Durable Goods	17,100	16,700	16,000	400	2.4	700	4.4
Lumber & Wood	13,400	13,200	12,700	200	1.5	500	3.9
Logging	2,200	2,200	2,100	0	0	100	4.8
Sawmills	5,000	4,900	4,800	100	2.0	100	2.1
Plywd & Other Wood Prod	6,200	6,100	5,800	100	1.6	300	5.2
Other Durable Goods	3,700	3,500	3,300	200	5.7	200	6.1
Nondurable Goods	3,800	3,600	3,600	200	5.6	0	0
Food Products	1,700	1,600	1,600	100	6.2	0	0
Other Nondurable Goods	2,100	2,000	2,000	100	5.0	0	0
Nonmanufacturing	89,300	85,500	83,600	3,800	4.4	1,900	2.3
Construction	5,300	4,800	4,600	500	10.4	200	4.3
Transp., Comm. & Utils.	5,500	5,300	5,100	200	3.8	200	3.9
Transportation	3,600	3,500	3,300	100	2.9	200	6.1
Comm. & Utilities	1,900	1,800	1,800	100	5.6	0	0
Trade	27,200	26,300	25,700	900	3.4	600	2.3
Wholesale	5,800	5,600	5,500	200	3.6	100	1.8
Retail	21,400	20,700	20,200	700	3.4	500	2.5
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	6,000	5,600	5,400	500	7.1	200	3.7
Service & Miscellaneous	22,200	20,900	20,100	1,300	6.2	800	4.0
Government	23,100	22,600	22,700	500	2.2	- 100	-0.4
Federal	2,500	2,300	2,500	200	8.7	- 200	-8.0
State & Local Educat.	13,900	13,800	13,700	100	0.7	100	0.7
State & Local Pub Admin	6,700	6,500	6,500	200	3.1	0	0

NOTE: Estimates are subject to revision.

1/ Includes employed and unemployed individual 16 years and older. Data are adjusted for multiple job holding and commuting.

2/ Includes nonagricultural wage and salary, self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agriculture and labor disputants.

LABOR FORCE COMPOSITION

EUGENE-SPRINGFIELD SMSA
PROJECTIONS FOR CY 1982 AVERAGE

	Age Cohorts	Labor Force CY 1970 Average	Labor Force CY 1982 Average	Change 1970-1982 Number	Change 1970-1982 Percent
BOTH SEXES	16-19	7,067	11,700	4,633	65.6%
	20-24	12,817	24,100	11,283	88.0
	25-34	19,288	42,300	23,012	119.3
	35-44	16,835	26,400	9,565	56.8
	45-64	28,485	32,200	3,715	13.0
	65+	2,752	3,500	748	27.2
	TOTAL	87,244	140,200	52,956	60.7%
MALE	16-19	4,052	5,800	1,748	43.1%
	20-24	7,275	12,400	5,125	70.4
	25-34	13,347	24,700	11,353	85.1
	35-44	11,074	15,100	4,026	36.4
	45-64	18,562	18,800	238	1.3
	65+	1,694	2,100	406	24.0
	TOTAL	56,004	78,900	22,896	40.9%
FEMALE	16-19	3,015	5,900	2,885	95.7%
	20-24	5,542	11,700	6,158	111.1
	25-34	5,941	17,600	11,659	196.2
	35-44	5,761	11,300	5,539	96.1
	45-64	9,923	13,400	3,477	35.0
	65+	1,058	1,400	342	32.3
	TOTAL	31,240	61,300	30,060	96.2%

SOURCE: State of Oregon Employment Division

JACKSON-JOSEPHINE COUNTIES

General Economic Conditions

The current recession in Jackson and Jopsehine Counties began in late 1979. The downturn was characterized by substantial layoffs in the lumber and wood products industry, job reductions in the rest of manufacturing and construction, and by slow growth overall in the rest of nonmanufacturing. For the second consecutive year, employment decreased in the area's basic wood products industry. While the number of timber sector jobs dropped by only 140 or 1.6 percent in 1979, the 1980 loss was much greater. Wood products employment fell by 1,330 or 15.8 percent.

The timber sector depends heavily on the nation's residential building sector. Housing starts fell to 1.75 million units in 1979 from 2 million in 1978. In 1980, the number of starts dropped to 1.29 million units. With a total of 1.3-1.5 million units projected for 1981, not much improvement can be expected until 1982.

High interest rates contributed to the slump in the building industry locally as well as nationally. Employment among local construction workers was sharply curtailed by adverse market conditions. Employment growth was slowed in related sectors such as real estate, financial, wholesale and retail building materials, and household furnishings and appliances.

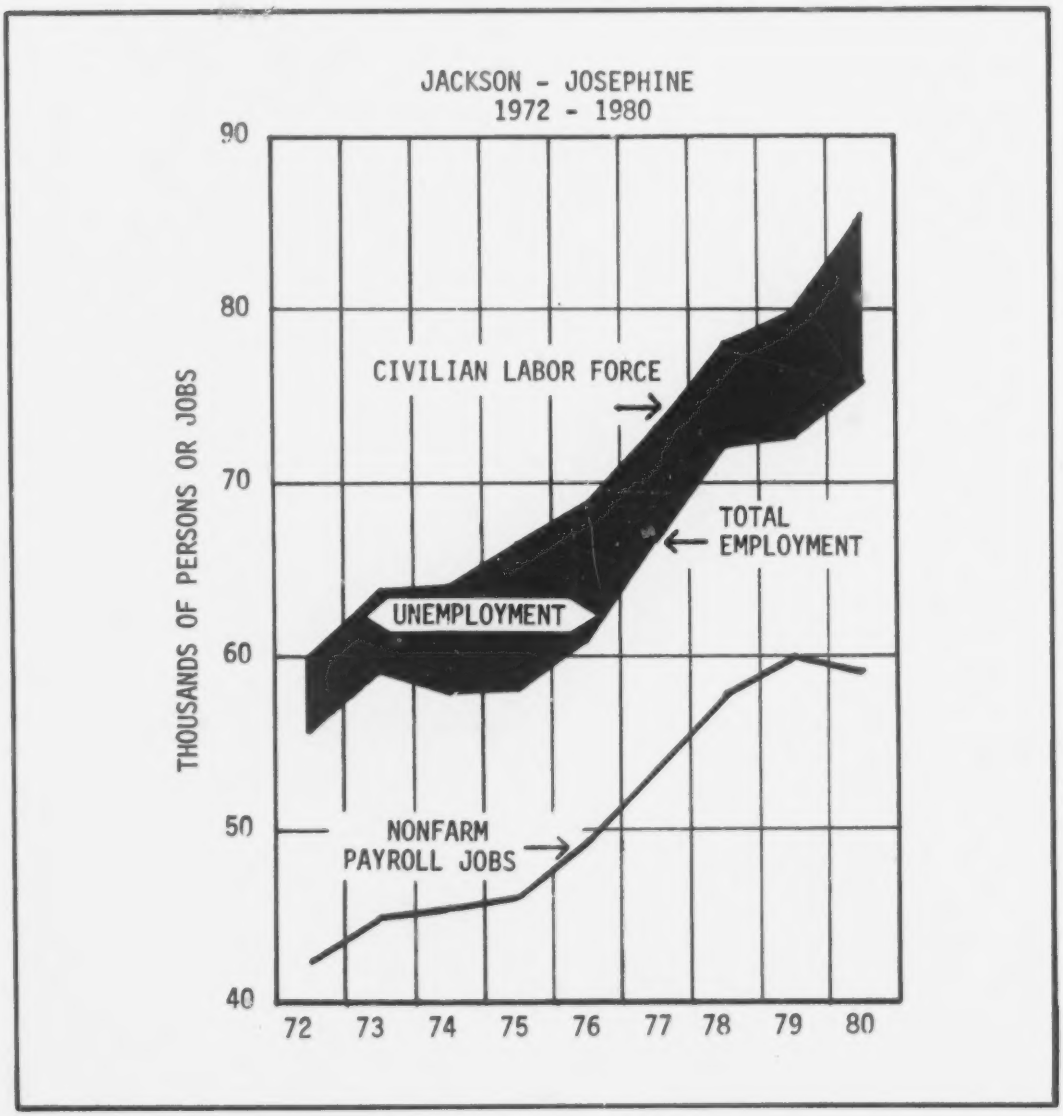
Even though the manufacturing and construction sectors had a very bad year in 1980, the rest of nonmanufacturing experienced positive, if restrained, growth. Excluding construction, nonmanufacturing grew by a modest 1.9 percent in 1980. This rate was much less than the 4.2 percent experienced by the nonconstruction sectors in 1979. Total nonmanufacturing is projected to grow even less, by only 0.5 percent in 1981. Despite increased demand generated by a growing population, there is only so much expansion that services-producing industries can generate when basic goods-producing industries aren't performing well.

Labor Force

Primarily because of rising population, the Jackson-Josephine County civilian labor force increased during 1980, continuing the secular trend. The civilian labor force averaged 85,340 in 1980, up 6.8 percent from 1979's average of 79,930. The civilian labor force is projected to rise to 86,600 in 1981 and 89,550 in 1982.

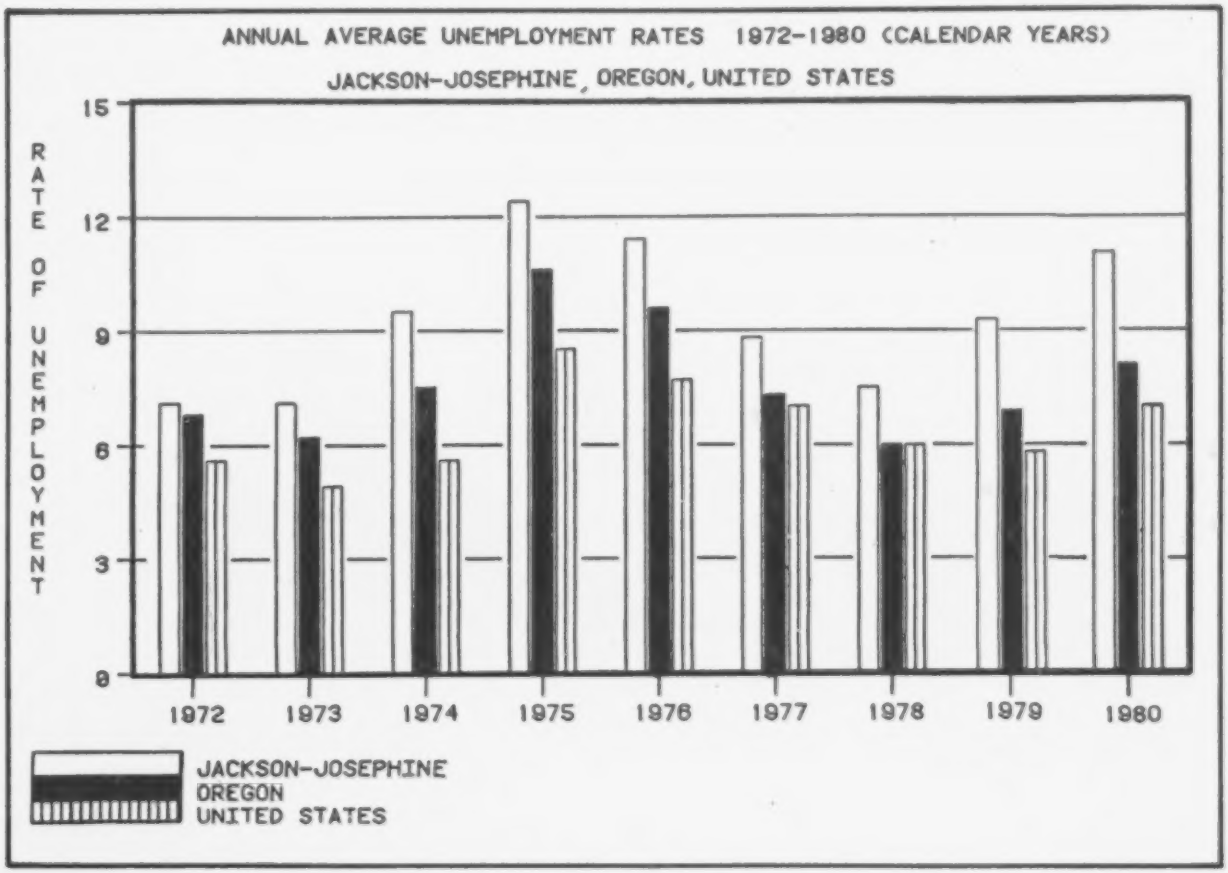
The civilian labor force is composed of the total number of employed persons plus the total number of unemployed persons. Not only will increased population contribute to the rising labor force total, but so will continued growth in labor force participation among women. The surge of labor force growth attributed to the aging of the baby boom population may be largely over. That group has, for the most part, passed beyond the 16-21 year.

The following chart shows the trend in the civilian labor force and its two components, total employment and unemployment (shaded portion) since 1972. The trend in nonfarm payroll jobs is also shown.



Unemployment

In 1980 the rate of unemployment in the Jackson-Josephine County area rose to 11.1 percent from 9.2 percent in 1979. Average annual unemployment rates for this area, the State of Oregon, and the United States for 1972-1980 are compared in the accompanying graph. Historically, the southern part of Oregon has had a higher unemployment rate than the state or nation in good times and bad.



The average number of unemployed locally in 1980 was 9,460, compared with 7,360 in 1979. Less than favorable market conditions affecting the wood products sector and the construction industry combined with limited growth in the rest of the economy is expected to push total unemployment to an average of 10,400 in 1981, with a jobless rate of 12.0 percent. It is hoped that by 1982 the economy at all levels will be experiencing slightly less inflation, lower interest rates, and the start of a good recovery in housing. By 1982 unemployment may taper to 9,800 or 10.9 percent of the civilian labor force--still very high, but headed in a downward direction.

The following table provides data for those Jackson-Josephine County residents who have received unemployment insurance benefit payments.

CHARACTERISTICS OF JACKSON-JOSEPHINE COUNTY RESIDENTS RECEIVING OREGON UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT PAYMENTS
Data for January of Each Year

	1977				1978				1979				1980				1981			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	ct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Industry																				
Agri., For., Mining	95	3.5	12	1.1	82	4.0	7	1.1	79	4.0	6	1.0	81	3.3	19	2.3	104	3.6	15	1.4
Construction	451	16.5	16	1.5	434	21.2	9	1.4	391	19.9	10	1.6	480	19.5	17	2.1	585	20.0	27	2.5
Lumber and Wood	875	32.1	73	6.9	613	29.9	60	9.3	582	29.7	57	9.3	830	33.8	115	14.1	959	32.8	94	8.8
Other Durables	134	4.9	40	3.8	96	4.7	29	4.5	67	3.4	23	3.7	110	4.5	33	4.1	163	5.6	65	6.1
Food Processing	48	1.8	146	13.8	31	1.5	56	8.7	21	1.1	63	10.2	19	0.8	24	2.9	34	1.2	81	7.6
Other Nondurables	19	0.7	25	2.4	27	1.3	12	1.9	17	0.9	13	2.1	23	0.9	18	2.2	29	1.0	16	1.5
Transp.-Utilities	152	5.6	21	2.0	100	4.9	9	1.4	77	3.9	10	1.6	116	4.7	9	1.1	148	5.1	22	2.1
Trade	374	13.7	353	33.4	267	13.0	200	30.9	282	14.4	212	34.4	338	13.8	278	34.2	404	13.8	368	34.5
Fin., Ins., Real Estate	19	0.7	43	4.1	14	0.7	34	5.3	12	0.6	20	3.2	20	0.8	34	4.2	16	0.5	45	4.2
Services and N.E.C.	164	6.0	203	19.2	104	5.1	132	20.4	115	5.9	121	19.6	110	4.5	149	18.3	182	6.2	194	18.2
Government	399	14.6	125	11.8	279	13.6	99	15.3	317	16.2	81	13.1	331	13.5	118	14.5	297	10.2	139	13.0
TOTAL*	2,730	100.0	1,057	100.0	2,047	100.0	647	100.0	1,960	100.0	616	100.0	2,458	100.0	814	100.0	2,921	100.0	1,066	100.0
Occupation																				
Prof., Tech., Mgrial.	213	7.8	124	11.7	157	7.7	82	12.7	126	6.4	71	11.5	144	5.9	115	14.1	203	6.9	112	10.5
Clerical and Sales	187	6.8	419	39.6	105	5.1	273	42.2	149	7.6	251	40.7	150	6.1	298	36.6	146	5.0	388	36.4
Services	142	5.2	208	19.7	100	4.9	117	18.1	85	4.3	103	16.7	84	3.4	133	16.3	142	4.9	202	18.9
Farming-Forestry	155	5.7	21	2.0	115	5.6	19	2.9	197	10.1	23	3.7	293	11.9	25	3.1	347	11.9	38	3.6
Processing	53	1.9	102	9.6	29	1.4	41	6.3	59	3.0	65	10.6	125	5.1	56	6.9	110	3.8	84	7.9
Machine Trades	300	11.0	25	2.4	213	10.4	14	2.2	203	10.4	15	2.4	278	11.3	46	5.7	334	11.4	47	4.4
Benchwork	119	4.4	41	3.9	86	4.2	33	5.1	88	4.5	27	4.4	177	7.2	52	6.4	277	9.5	84	7.9
Structural	671	24.6	3	0.3	554	27.0	10	1.5	546	27.9	5	0.8	651	26.5	8	1.0	782	26.8	15	1.4
Miscellaneous	890	32.6	114	10.8	688	33.6	58	9.0	507	25.9	56	9.1	556	22.6	81	10.0	580	19.9	96	9.0
TOTAL*	2,730	100.0	1,057	100.0	2,047	100.0	647	100.0	1,960	100.0	616	100.0	2,458	100.0	814	100.0	2,921	100.0	1,066	100.0
Age																				
19 and Under	31	1.1	18	1.7	19	0.9	9	1.4	18	0.9	10	1.6	18	0.7	11	1.4	26	0.9	17	1.6
20 - 24	490	17.9	186	17.6	333	16.3	123	19.0	377	19.2	123	20.0	418	17.0	150	18.4	456	15.6	181	17.0
25 - 34	939	34.4	336	31.8	766	37.4	199	30.8	758	38.7	199	32.3	1,001	40.7	307	37.7	1,145	39.2	368	34.5
35 - 44	462	16.9	183	17.3	378	18.5	146	22.6	341	17.4	114	18.5	457	18.6	149	18.3	636	21.8	237	22.2
45 - 54	378	13.8	161	15.2	282	13.8	90	13.9	241	12.3	80	13.0	276	11.2	114	14.0	371	12.7	147	13.8
55 - 64	335	12.3	129	12.2	223	10.9	69	10.7	191	9.7	65	10.6	246	10.0	70	8.6	270	9.2	101	9.5
65 and Above	95	3.5	44	4.2	46	2.2	11	1.7	34	1.7	25	4.1	42	1.7	13	1.6	17	0.6	15	1.4
TOTAL*	2,730	100.0	1,057	100.0	2,047	100.0	647	100.0	1,960	100.0	616	100.0	2,458	100.0	814	100.0	2,921	100.0	1,066	100.0

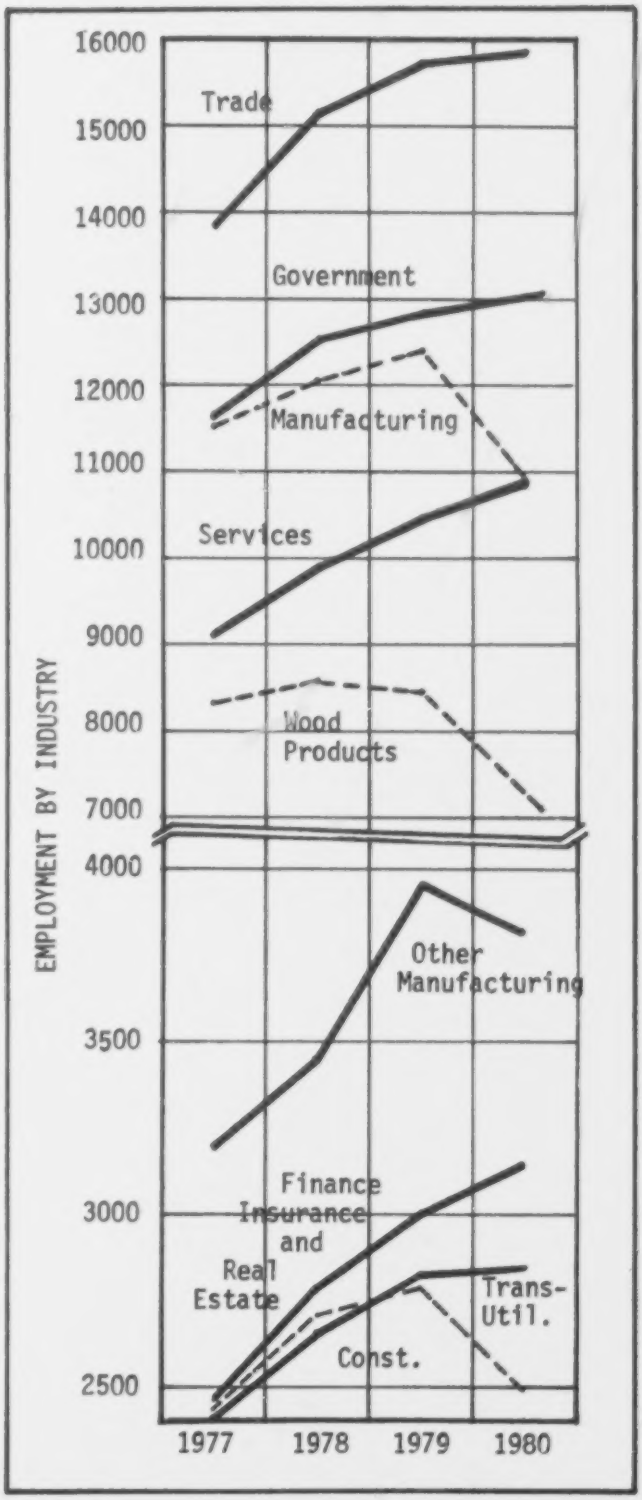
*Percentages may not add to 100 per cent because of rounding.

Employment

Total resident employment in Jackson and Josephine Counties is projected to increase slightly during 1981 with a much larger increase anticipated for 1982.

The accompanying graph shows the trend in various employment sectors during the past few years, including the sharp downturn in basic industry and the slowdown in other industries in 1980. The scale of the lower half of the graph is twice that of the upper half.

Manufacturing employment is projected to drop very slightly in 1981, after a large reduction in 1980. By 1982, manufacturing should be showing considerable improvement. Nonmanufacturing jobs will increase only slightly overall in 1981, reflecting the current recession, but perform much more strongly in 1982 as the economy recovers. As the labor force tables show (see tables at end of chapter), the economic slump is projected to end in 1981, with some recovery anticipated for 1982.



Manufacturing

Lumber and Wood Products

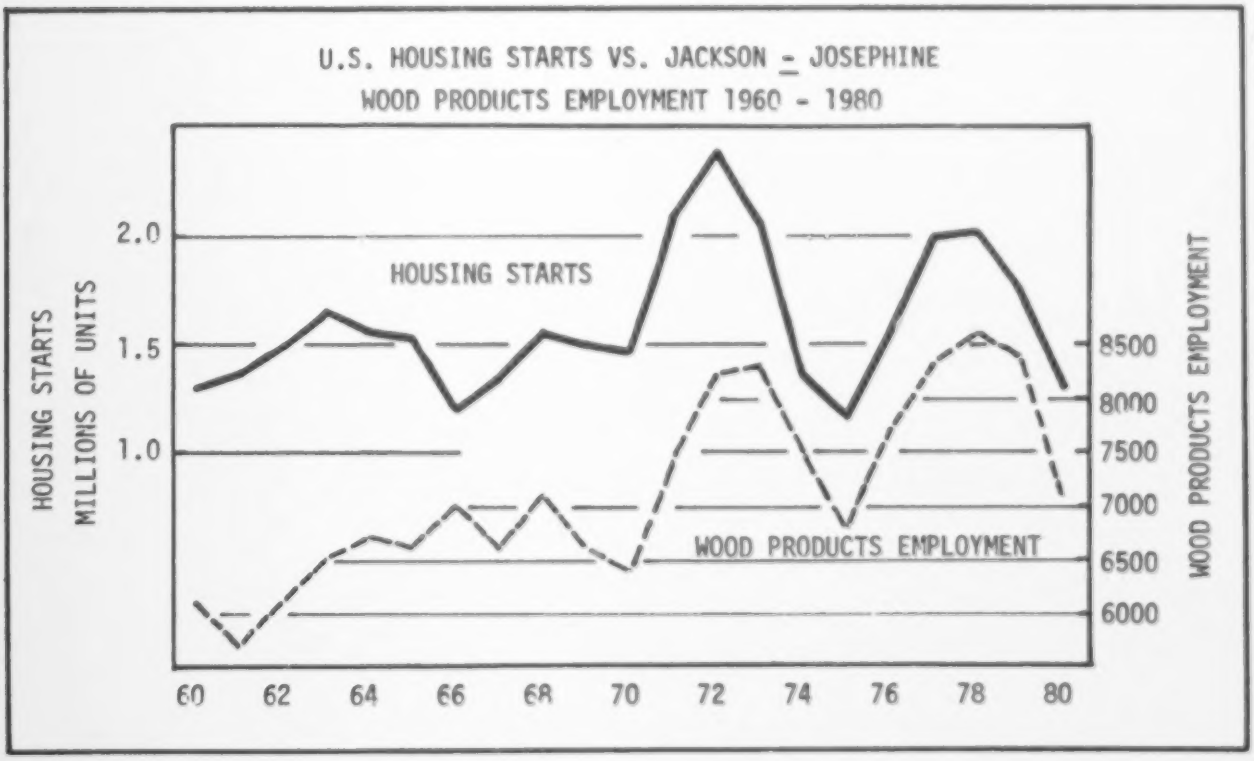
Because residential construction is the major source of demand for lumber, plywood, and other wood products, cyclical trends in homebuilding strongly determine year-to-year employment levels in this manufacturing sector. The following graph bears this out.

Between 1979 and 1980, wood products employment fell from 8,440 to 7,110 because of the slump in the housing market. Employment in 1981 is projected to average slightly lower with losses among logging and sawmill firms outweighing slight improvement at plywood and other millwork plants. By 1982, however, employment could be on the upswing, providing that solid improvement in money markets and in housing takes place.

Other Durable Goods

Employment in other durable goods industries has suffered along with wood products during the current downturn, although to a lesser extent. Most of the 1979-1980 employment loss occurred in fabricated metals-machinery. Electrical equipment, however, gained slightly during the year. Other segments experiencing employment reductions were stone-concrete products and transportation equipment.

Growth in this sector is expected to be strong once the economy turns around. Until then little expansion is anticipated, except for the electrical equipment sector. Other durables is projected to hold steady overall in 1981 and rebound in 1982 to above 1979 levels.



Food and Kindred Products

Employment in food products averaged 590 in 1979 because of a long canning season and the need to hire additional seasonal workers to process smaller-sized pears. In 1980 average employment dipped slightly because additional workers were not required.

Employment growth in food products is expected to be slight during the next two years. Most noncanning firms are small and serve the local market. The growth rate among these firms has been very low. Annual fluctuations occur because of the canning and preserving sector.

Other Nondurable Goods

Total employment in this sector averaged 1,250 in 1980, up by just 10 from 1979. It is the only sector in which growth, while slow, is expected to continue throughout the cyclical downturn. A good share of the employment in this segment is in printing and publishing, which serves the local population.

Other nondurables also contains paper and allied products, apparel, industrial chemicals, and custom fiberglass products. It is expected to grow to 1,320 in 1982.

Nonmanufacturing

Construction

Employment in construction averaged 2,490 in 1980, down by 300 from 1979's level. High interest rates damped the residential housing market and, along with a economy, cut into commercial building. The completion of the Applegate Dam in late 1980 ended about 300 heavy construction jobs. These factors are expected to pull construction jobs down to 2,200 in 1981, the anticipated low point of the current cycle.

The level of residential construction will not improve until mortgage rates come down significantly. This is not likely to occur soon enough in 1981, if at all, to improve employment levels much. An upturn in building jobs in 1982 may be the best that can be hoped for. Construction on Medford's planned regional shopping center is slated to begin in the spring of 1981. This will add to employment totals throughout the next two years once it gets under way.

Transportation, Communication, Utilities

This industry grew only slightly in 1980, adding 20 jobs overall. Most of the gain occurred in broadcasting. Trucking fell slightly because of a slower economy, and is projected to slump further in 1981. If the economy is on a recovery path in 1982, then employment in transportation should increase substantially. This, plus continued expected growth in communications and utilities, should put the number of jobs in this industry grouping slightly above present levels by 1982.

Wholesale and Retail Trade

Employment in trade has risen overall very slowly in the last few years. In 1980 it averaged 15,830, just 100 above the average for 1979. Employment reductions during 1980 occurred in automobile dealerships, because of the industrywide slump in sales, and among general merchandise stores, despite the addition of one large retailer in Grants Pass late in 1979. Growth was limited in other sectors, which had previously been booming, such as wholesale trade and eating-drinking establishments.

The reason for this poor showing in trade is the slump in basic goods-producing industries which has cut into the amount of income people have for buying consumer goods. While growth in trade is projected to rise in 1981, the gain will be limited. It is not until 1982 that trade employment is expected to resume a more rapid expansion path. Once the economy improves, the two-county area will likely reap the benefit of a strong upswing in trade. The north-Medford interchange shopping mall is planned to come on line in 1982 or 1983. Several other small to moderately sized shopping centers in smaller communities are on the drawing boards awaiting a drop in interest rates and improvement in the general economy. The trade sector could see a sharp increase in employment in 1983 and beyond.

Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate

Employment in this economic sector averaged 3,140 in 1980, a healthy 4.7 percent above the level for 1979. The financial sector has experienced rapid growth in recent years with the addition of many branch depositories throughout the two counties. While the number of jobs in this entire industry tends to follow population growth and the growth of real income, jobs in real estate are also affected by cyclical fluctuations in the housing market. Real estate employment has leveled off in recent months.

Employment in this money and investment oriented sector, is expected to grow to 3,360 by 1982.

Services and Other

Employment in this sector averaged 10,880 in 1980, up by 4.2 percent over 1979's level. It is projected to grow to 11,900 by 1982. A major portion of past growth has been in medical services, spurred by population expansion, especially in the retired age group. The Medford area in particular and, to some extent, Grants Pass have become centers of medical services for surrounding areas.

Expansion in motels and other lodging places, while strong in past years, has slowed down recently. A small motel was begun in early 1981 in Ashland. A convention center was constructed in 1980 in Grants Pass. Recession and high gasoline prices have held back tourist traffic and may have slowed growth considerably in the lodging industry.

Government

Retrenchment in government is the current order of the day. Falling revenues and tight budgets caused by economic malaise and taxpayer resistance to government spending have caused hiring freezes, layoffs, and other restrictions on government job growth. The impact has been felt at all levels of government. The termination of CETA PSE positions will cause government employment counts to drop further. With federal hiring freezes in effect, seasonal employment may be less than normal. The slash of the budget cutting knife may reduce federal jobs further. While it is not possible to forecast accurately at this time the actual impact, the direction of government employment is downward or, if upward, at least increasing much more slowly than in the past.

LABOR FORCE COMPOSITION

JACKSON-JOSEPHINE COUNTIES
PROJECTIONS FOR CY 1982 AVERAGE

	Age Cohorts	Labor Force CY 1970 Average	Labor Force CY 1982 Average	Change 1970-1982 Number	Change 1970-1982 Percent
BOTH	16-19	4,460	8,610	4,150	93.0%
	20-24	5,040	11,210	6,170	122.4
	25-34	9,630	27,220	17,590	182.7
	35-44	10,440	17,700	7,260	69.5
	45-64	18,700	22,180	3,480	18.6
	65+	2,020	2,630	610	30.2
	TOTAL	50,290	89,550	39,260	78.1%
MALE	16-19	2,810	5,200	2,390	85.1%
	20-24	2,920	6,620	3,700	126.7
	25-34	6,710	16,080	9,370	139.6
	35-44	6,770	9,820	3,050	45.1
	45-64	12,180	13,190	1,010	8.3
	65+	1,330	1,630	300	22.6
	TOTAL	32,720	52,540	19,820	60.6%
FEMALE	16-19	1,650	3,410	1,760	106.7%
	20-24	2,110	4,590	2,480	117.5
	25-34	2,930	11,140	8,210	280.2
	35-44	3,680	7,880	4,200	114.1
	45-64	6,520	8,990	2,470	37.9
	65+	680	1,000	320	47.1
	TOTAL	17,570	37,010	19,440	110.6%

SOURCE: State of Oregon Employment Division

JACKSON-JOSEPHINE COUNTIES
LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(By Place of Residence)

	Annual Average			Change From			
	CY	CY	CY	CY 1981-1982		CY 1980-1981	
	1982	1981	1980	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Civilian Labor Force 1/	89,550	86,600	85,340	+2,950	+3.4	+1,260	+1.5
Unemployment	9,800	10,400	9,460	- 600	-5.8	+ 940	+9.9
Percent of Labor Force	10.9	12.0	11.1	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment 2/	79,750	76,200	75,880	+3,550	+4.7	+ 320	+0.4
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT (By Place of Work)							
TOTAL	62,110	59,290	59,110	+2,820	+ 4.8	+180	+ 0.3
Manufacturing	11,730	10,860	10,930	870	8.0	- 70	- 0.6
Durable Goods	9,850	9,050	9,130	800	8.8	- 80	- 0.9
Lumber & Wood	7,650	7,030	7,110	620	8.8	- 80	- 1.1
Logging & Sawmills	2,750	2,500	2,660	250	10.0	-160	- 6.0
Plywood & Other Wood	4,900	4,530	4,450	370	8.2	80	1.8
Other Durable Goods	2,200	2,020	2,020	180	8.9	0	0
Nondurable Goods	1,880	1,810	1,800	70	3.9	10	0.6
Food Products	560	550	550	10	1.8	0	0
Other Nondurable Goods	1,320	1,260	1,250	60	4.8	10	0.8
Nonmanufacturing	50,380	48,430	48,180	1,950	4.0	250	0.5
Construction	2,380	2,200	2,490	180	8.2	-290	-11.6
Transp., Comm. & Utils.	2,880	2,830	2,850	50	1.8	- 20	- 0.7
Trade	16,950	16,100	15,830	850	5.3	270	1.7
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	3,360	3,250	3,140	110	3.4	110	3.5
Service & Miscellaneous	11,900	11,250	10,880	650	5.8	370	3.4
Government	12,910	12,800	12,990	110	0.9	-190	- 1.5
Federal	2,150	2,150	2,260	0	0	-110	- 4.9
State & Local Education	6,380	6,280	6,220	100	1.6	60	1.0
Other State & Local Gov't	4,380	4,370	4,510	10	0.2	-140	- 3.1

NOTE: Estimates are subject to revision.
1/ Includes employed and unemployed individual 16 years and older. Data are adjusted for multiple job holding and commuting.
2/ Includes nonagricultural wage and salary, self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agriculture and labor disputants.

JACKSON COUNTY
LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(By Place of Residence)

	Annual Average			Change From			
	CY 1982	CY 1981	CY 1980	CY 1981-1982 No.	CY 1981-1982 Pct.	CY 1980-1981 No.	CY 1980-1981 Pct.
Civilian Labor Force 1/	64,600	62,600	61,910	+2,000	+3.2	+690	+1.1
Unemployment	6,600	7,000	6,410	- 400	-5.7	+590	+9.2
Percent of Labor Force	10.2	11.2	10.4	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment 2/	58,000	55,600	55,500	+2,400	+4.3	+100	+0.2
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT (By Place of Work)							
TOTAL	45,220	43,300	43,300	+1,920	+ 4.4	- 30	- 0.1
Manufacturing	8,030	7,460	7,480	570	7.6	- 20	- 0.3
Durable Goods	6,600	6,080	6,120	520	8.6	- 40	- 0.7
Lumber & Wood	5,250	4,880	4,910	370	7.6	- 30	- 0.6
Logging & Sawmills	1,750	1,600	1,670	150	9.4	- 70	- 4.2
Veneer & Plywood	2,300	2,150	2,110	150	7.0	40	1.9
Other Wood Products	1,200	1,130	1,130	70	6.2	0	0
Other Durable Goods	1,350	1,200	1,210	150	12.5	- 10	- 0.8
Nondurable Goods	1,430	1,380	1,360	50	3.6	20	1.5
Food Products	490	480	480	10	2.1	0	0
Other Nondurable Goods	940	900	880	40	4.4	20	2.3
Nonmanufacturing	37,190	35,840	35,850	1,350	3.8	- 10	--
Construction	1,800	1,700	1,970	100	5.9	-270	-13.7
Transp., Comm. & Utilities	2,250	2,210	2,230	40	1.8	- 20	- 0.9
Trade	12,700	12,100	11,960	600	5.0	140	1.2
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	2,360	2,300	2,260	60	2.6	40	1.8
Service & Miscellaneous	8,700	8,250	8,010	450	5.5	240	3.0
Government	9,380	9,280	9,420	100	1.1	-140	- 1.5
Federal	1,750	1,750	1,820	0	0	- 70	- 3.8
State & Local Education	4,630	4,580	4,530	50	1.1	50	1.1
Other State & Local Gov't	3,000	2,950	3,070	50	1.7	-120	- 3.9

NOTE: Estimates are subject to revision.

1/ Includes employed and unemployed individual 16 years and older. Data are adjusted for multiple job holding and commuting.

2/ Includes nonagricultural wage and salary, self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agriculture and labor disputants.

JOSEPHINE COUNTY
LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(By Place of Residence)

	Annual Average			Change From			
	CY 1982	CY 1981	CY 1980	CY 1981-1982 No.	CY 1981-1982 Pct.	CY 1980-1981 No.	CY 1980-1981 Pct.
Civilian Labor Force 1/	24,950	24,000	23,430	+ 950	+4.0	+570	+ 2.4
Unemployment	3,200	3,400	3,050	- 200	-5.9	+350	+11.5
Percent of Labor Force	12.8	14.2	13.0	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment 2/	21,750	20,600	20,380	+1,150	+5.6	+220	+ 1.1
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT (By Place of Work)							
TOTAL	16,890	15,990	15,780	+900	+ 5.6	+210	+1.3
Manufacturing	3,700	3,400	3,450	300	8.8	- 50	-1.4
Durable Goods	3,250	2,970	3,010	280	9.4	- 40	-1.3
Lumber & Wood	2,400	2,150	2,200	250	11.6	- 50	-2.3
Logging & Sawmills	1,000	900	990	100	11.1	- 90	-9.1
Plywood & Other Wood	1,400	1,250	1,210	150	12.0	40	3.3
Other Durable Goods	850	820	810	30	3.7	10	1.2
Nondurable Goods	450	430	440	20	4.6	- 10	-2.3
Food Products	70	70	70	0	0	0	0
Other Nondurable Goods	380	360	370	20	5.6	- 10	-2.7
Nonmanufacturing	13,190	12,590	12,330	600	4.8	260	2.1
Construction	580	500	520	80	16.0	- 20	-3.8
Transp., Comm. & Utilities	630	620	620	10	1.6	0	0
Trade	4,250	4,000	3,870	250	6.3	130	3.4
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	1,000	950	880	50	5.3	70	8.0
Service & Miscellaneous	3,200	3,000	2,870	200	6.7	130	4.5
Government	3,530	3,520	3,570	10	0.3	- 50	-1.4
Federal	400	400	440	0	0	- 40	-9.1
State & Local Education	1,750	1,700	1,690	50	2.9	10	0.6
Other State & Local Gov't	1,380	1,420	1,440	- 40	- 2.8	- 20	-1.4

NOTE: Estimates are subject to revision.
1/ Includes employed and unemployed individual 16 years and older. Data are adjusted for multiple job holding and commuting.
2/ Includes nonagricultural wage and salary, self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agriculture and labor disputants.

BALANCE OF STATE

Overview

The Balance of State suffered one of its worst years of economic activity in 1980 since the recession of the mid-1970's. The near future prospects are for a repeat showing of last year's poor performance in 1981 and a gradual improvement in conditions during 1982. The problems that continue to plague the Balance of State economy are founded in the mortgage and interest rate squeeze on the lumber and housing markets.

1980 in Review

Even though total employment in the Balance of State continued to increase in 1980, the gain was less than 2 percent over 1979 employment levels. Between 1978 and 1979 total employment rose by 12 percent. The number of unemployed in the Balance of State jumped by 30 percent in 1980. The annual average unemployment rate gained more than two full points reaching 10.4 percent. The corresponding Balance of State unemployment rates for 1979 and 1978 were 8.3 and 7.6 percent respectively.

Manufacturing activity in the Balance of State was troubled in 1980 with employment dropping by 12 percent from 1979 levels. Since nearly three-fourths of all Balance of State manufacturing employment is found in lumber and wood products and food products, depressed conditions in these two sectors had serious impacts on many local economies. Employment in lumber and wood products decline nearly 18 percent in 1980. Areas that are heavily dependent on local mills experienced high unemployment. The most publicized mill closure occurred in Harney County where the Edward Hines facility was shut down completely for much of the year. Harney County unemployment averaged 22.1 percent in 1980 peaking in July at 29.4 percent. Late in 1980, a similar situation occurred in the Klamath County community of Bly when Weyerhaeuser announced the permanent closure of its facility.

Some coastal areas were devastated by the lumber and wood products declines accompanied by a poor year in food products. Three major seafood processors closed in Coos County and food products employment in Curry County dropped by half in 1980. Poor crab and shrimp catches, the shortening of the salmon season, and rapidly rising business costs combined to present the fishing industry with a stormy year. Coastal salmon fishing operators became eligible for Small Business Administration loans as a result of their difficulties.

When mill and processing plant closures hit areas that depend on those jobs for local revenue, other sectors of the economy eventually feel the pinch of declining orders and reduced purchases. The other durable goods sector felt this ripple effect as the demand for commercial and sport fishing vessels, concrete and metal products, and capital goods used in the lumber industry fell off during 1980, leading to a 3 percent drop in employment.

The Balance of State's nonmanufacturing industries experienced only less than a 1 percent employment drop in 1980. Some sectors (transportation, communication, and utilities; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services, for instance) remained relatively unchanged as increased demand resulting from population growth balanced declines resulting from credit restraints, consumer wariness, and high interest rates.

The most adversely affected nonmanufacturing industry was construction where employment declined by nearly 16 percent in 1980. Most of this loss was in residential construction as many potential home buyers dropped plans to buy with mortgage rates hovering in the 14-15 percent range. Business construction remained moderately healthy in many areas, but consisted primarily of the completion or continuation of projects already under way. One notable construction project completed in 1980 was the Carty coal-fire plant near Boardman.

Another important Balance of State sector, trade, declined by slightly more than 2 percent in 1980. The drop in employment can be largely attributed to lower tourist activity and reduced local revenues resulting from higher than normal unemployment.

The largest employment gain in the Balance of State during 1980 was found in government, increasing by 2.4 percent over 1979. Government, in fact, is the largest employer in the Balance of State comprising approximately 25 percent of all nonagricultural jobs last year. The increase in government employment will be short-lived, however, as budget cuts will create declining job opportunities in the short-term future.

One of the few bright spots in the Balance of State during 1980 was in agriculture, another major industry in this region of the state. Nearly two-thirds of the state's gross farm sales originate in the Balance of State counties. Although agriculture has recently been less important as an employer every year, it is becoming increasingly important as an income producer. A well-established agricultural base can generate employment in other related sectors such as food processing, trucking, warehousing, and wholesale trade and can produce spin-off effects in other indirectly related areas of the economy.

Umatilla and Malheur counties again had gross farm sales in excess of $100 million ($168 and $137 million respectively) and Morrow, Linn, and Klamath all recorded sales exceeding $80 million. The most important agricultural commodities in terms of gross sales for the Balance of State included grains, cattle and calves, field crops, and hay and silage. Each of these products have over 80 percent of the total state sales located in Balance of State counties. As long as prices for potatoes, hay, grain, and grass seed remain strong, Balance of State farmers should be able to continue to exceed the rising operating costs they must face every year.

Bureau of the Census population estimates released last year from the 1980 Census indicate that the Balance of State increased its population by 26.7 percent between 1970 and 1980. Both the highest percentage increase and decrease in population occurred in Balance of State counties--a gain of 104.9 percent in Deschutes County and a drop of 18.2 percent in Wheeler County. Morrow County also had a high rate of population increase during the decade, gaining 68.4 percent over 1970 levels. Total Balance of State population in 1980 was recorded at 810,974 or 30.8 percent of the state total. Roughly the same relationship existed in 1970 when 30.6 percent of the state's population resided in the Balance of State.

Outlook 1981-1982

Last year's forecast for the Balance of State assumed that the 1980 recession would be succeeded by a year of gradual economic recovery and growth. It is now likely that the lumber and wood products market will not improve significantly during the remainder of 1981. Assumptions are now that the restoration of the lumber market to near-normal levels will occur in 1982 as pent-up demand for housing, lower mortgage rates, and a healthy national economy spur housing starts and construction activity.

The Balance of State employment scenario for 1981 is basically one of no growth. With no surge in home building foreseen, interest rates continuing to remain at extraordinarily high levels, and inflation maintaining a double-digit pace, the unemployment situation in the Balance of State is expected to be a repeat of 1980. Balance of State counties combined are projected to have an unemployment rate of 10.4 percent in 1981, the same rate as in 1980.

Manufacturing employment is expected to stabilize in 1981 with modest increases in both lumber and wood products and food products. There is some indication that restraints on the supply of raw materials, increasing mechanization, and the lasting effects of mill closures will limit the chances that overall employment totals established in 1978 will ever be exceeded again in the Balance of State's lumber and wood products industry. Future growth may well depend on the attraction of new manufacturing industries to the Balance of State.

Nonmanufacturing employment in the Balance of State is likely to drop slightly in 1981 due primarily to continuing depressed conditions in construction and declining government employment resulting from budget cutbacks. Other nonmanufacturing sectors are expected to remain at near-constant levels through 1981.

Conditions in the Balance of State during 1982 should show the gradual improvement that was originally forecast for 1981. There is still considerable demand for housing nationwide that, once released by lower mortgage rates and better credit conditions in general, will provide a local employment stimulus. Lumber and wood products employment, as well as manufacturing employment as a whole, should show marked improvement in 1982. However, employment totals will most likely be well below the 1978 and 1979 levels recorded in the Balance of State. Nonmanufacturing employment is expected to reverse recent declines with a modest increase fueled largely by gains in construction and services.

Many industrial projects, retail establishments, and multiple-family dwellings are currently under way or planned for next year. Hewlett-Packard in Benton County will have its $15 million expansion project completed late in 1981. The Alaskan Highway Pipeline project, currently boosting employment in some Eastern Oregon areas, will also be completed later this year. Tektronix has postponed plans to build on a Lebanon site due to the slumping economy, and Alumax's plans for a facility near Hermiston are on hold pending the outcome of energy legislation.

The South Beach Marina in Newport will be opened in 1981 and will provide increased storage, moorage, and docking facilities. It is hoped that the Marina will increase marine traffic in and around Newport. Three new condominium projects are planned for the south Oregon coastal area around Brookings and Gold Beach. Construction of a new junior high school in Pendleton is also scheduled for 1981. An unusual construction project has been set for the Port Orford area--wind generators. Power from these generators, to be built by U.S. Windpower, Inc., will be sold to Bonneville Power.

Developments in the mining industry have sparked hopes for increased employment opportunities. Renewed interest in mining and higher prices for metals have led to some mine reopenings such as the Iron Dyke Mine near Homestead in Baker County. Other corporations, such as a planned joint venture between Texas Gulf and Silver King Mining Company, are looking toward opening new mining sites. The Canasia Coal Company has also unveiled plans to mine coal near Powers in Coos County and to ship their output directly to East Asian markets.

Two other areas of economic activity whose impacts are hard to predict are agriculture and tourism. The outlook for 1981 and 1982 in agriculture is for a continuation of the recent rises in farm income. Some of the problems plaguing farmers in 1980, such as widely fluctuating interest rates and unstable prices, are expected to be less troublesome in 1981. While the costs of production will continue to inflate farmers' operating expenses, strong price gains in grains, hay, and silage; vegetables; field crops; and poultry products are expected to offset some of these cost increases. One favorable event bound to increase farm sales is the lifting of the Soviet grain embargo.

Agriculture has become one of the mainstays of U.S. international trade. Grain comprises the largest proportion of U.S. exports and Pacific Northwest while wheat remains popular with foreign importers. Prospects of trade with China have generated considerable enthusiasm and interest among Northwest farmers and grain dealers. The primary stumbling block continues to be the Chinese demand for zero levels of TCK smut disease in any shipment of wheat. A joint U.S.-Chinese scientific effort at Oregon State University is presently studying ways of eradicating the disease. The return of the Societ market and an expanding East Asian market can only improve the prospects for Oregon's grain farmers.

Tourism can have variable effects on the Balance of State's economies depending on a number of factors including the weather, gasoline prices, and the economy in general. Poor economic times usually result in less long-range vacations with mainly destination-type resorts maintaining respectable tourist activity. Mt. St. Helens is expected to draw millions of tourist during the coming years with spin-off effects likely to aid many Oregon areas. The rapid increases in gasoline prices prevalent in the past two years have seemingly ended. With more fuel efficient automobiles on the road and energy prices stable, the short-term prospects for tourist activity appear bright.

With the national economy apparently at a historic turning point, any number of events or trends could emerge with repercussions for Oregon's economy. The diverse nature of local economies found in the Balance of State means that some will prosper more than others depending on what treatment the nation prescribes to and how successful the remedies are in curing existing economic ills.

Balance of State counties heavily reliant on lumber production for local payrolls will continue to face troubled times during the remainder of 1981 and, perhaps, early 1982. When renewed demands for lumber and housing begin resurfacing, as they surely will, the unemployment problems in these Balance of State areas will begin to ease. Some areas may face a long period of transition during which new industries will need to be attracted and a more diversified economic base developed. Continued successes in agriculture and good prospects for steady growth in the finance, services, trade, and transportation sectors should help bring about the long-awaited economic recovery now scheduled for 1982.

BALANCE OF STATE

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(By Place of Residence)

	Annual Average			Change From			
	CY 1982	CY 1981	CY 1980	FY 1979-1980 No.	FY 1979-1980 Pct.	FY 1978-1979 No.	FY 1978-1979 Pct.
Civilian Labor Force 1/	378,530	370,590	369,240	+ 7,940	+2.1	+1,350	+0.4
Unemployment	35,210	38,390	38,410	- 3,180	-8.3	- 20	-0.1
Percent of Labor Force	9.3	10.4	10.4	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment 2/	343,320	332,200	330,830	+11,120	+3.3	+1,370	+0.4

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(By Place of Work)

TOTAL	275,600	266,730	267,110	+8,870	+ 3.3	- 380	-0.1
Manufacturing	67,850	63,590	62,820	4,260	6.7	770	1.2
Durable Goods	50,680	47,530	46,570	3,150	6.6	960	2.1
Lumber & Wood	39,240	36,740	36,060	2,500	6.8	680	1.9
Other Durable Goods	11,440	10,790	10,510	650	6.0	280	2.7
Nondurable Goods	17,170	16,060	16,250	1,110	6.9	- 190	-1.2
Food Products	9,410	9,100	8,830	310	3.4	270	3.1
Other Nondurable Goods	7,760	6,960	7,420	800	11.5	- 460	-6.2
Nonmanufacturing	207,750	203,140	204,290	4,610	2.3	-1,150	-0.6
Construction	11,850	10,870	11,210	980	9.0	- 340	-3.0
Transp., Comm. & Utils.	15,270	14,810	14,660	460	3.1	150	1.0
Trade	60,540	58,810	58,370	1,730	2.9	440	0.8
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	12,160	11,850	11,760	310	2.6	90	0.8
Service & Miscellaneous	43,620	42,140	41,840	1,480	3.5	300	0.7
Government	64,310	64,660	66,450	- 350	- 0.5	-1,790	-2.7

NOTE: Estimates are subject to revision.
1/ Includes employed and unemployed individual 16 years and older. Data are adjusted for multiple job holding and commuting.
2/ Includes nonagricultural wage and salary, self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agriculture and labor disputants.

BAKER COUNTY

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(By Place of Residence)

	Annual Average			Change From			
	CY 1982	CY 1981	CY 1980	CY 1981-1982 No.	CY 1981-1982 Pct.	CY 1980-1981 No.	CY 1980-1981 Pct.
Civilian Labor Force 1/	7,290	7,250	7,310	+ 40	+ 0.6	-60	-0.8
Unemployment	740	900	960	-160	-17.8	-60	-6.3
Percent of Labor Force	10.2	12.4	13.1	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment 2/	6,550	6,350	6,350	+200	+ 3.1	0	0

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(By Place of Work)

TOTAL	4,700	4,500	4,550	+200	+ 4.4	- 50	- 1.1
Manufacturing	670	480	540	190	39.6	- 60	-11.1
Durable Goods	590	410	470	180	43.9	- 60	-12.8
Lumber & Wood	460	300	350	160	53.3	- 50	-14.3
Other Durable Goods	130	110	120	20	18.2	- 10	- 8.3
Nondurable Goods	80	70	70	10	14.3	0	0
Food Products	10	10	10	0	0	0	0
Other Nondurable Goods	70	60	60	10	16.7	0	0
Nonmanufacturing	4,030	4,020	4,010	10	0.2	10	0.2
Construction	160	250	140	- 90	-36.0	110	78.6
Transp., Comm. & Utilities	320	300	310	20	6.7	- 10	- 3.2
Trade	1,150	1,060	1,100	90	8.5	- 40	- 3.6
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	240	230	230	10	4.3	0	0
Service & Miscellaneous	980	950	940	30	3.2	10	1.1
Government	1,180	1,230	1,290	- 50	- 4.1	- 60	- 4.7

NOTE: Estimates are subject to revision.
1/ Includes employed and unemployed individual 16 years and older. Data are adjusted for multiple job holding and commuting.
2/ Includes nonagricultural wage and salary, self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agriculture and labor disputants.

BENTON COUNTY

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(By Place of Residence)

	Annual Average			Change From			
	CY 1982	CY 1981	CY 1980	CY 1981-1982 No.	CY 1981-1982 Pct.	CY 1980-1981 No.	CY 1980-1981 Pct.
Civilian Labor Force 1/	34,150	32,420	31,220	+1,730	+5.3	+1,200	+3.8
Unemployment	2,190	2,270	2,090	- 80	-3.5	+ 180	+8.6
Percent of Labor Force	6.4	7.0	6.7	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment 2/	31,960	30,150	29,130	+1,810	+6.0	+1,020	+3.5
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT (By Place of Work)							
TOTAL	27,170	26,270	26,160	+900	+ 3.4	+110	+0.4
Manufacturing	4,820	4,310	4,090	510	11.8	220	5.4
Durable Goods	4,230	3,750	3,550	480	12.8	200	5.6
Lumber & Wood	1,880	1,650	1,630	230	13.9	20	1.2
Machinery	2,130	1,900	1,730	230	12.1	170	9.8
Other Durable Goods	220	200	190	20	10.0	10	5.3
Nondurable Goods	590	560	540	30	5.4	20	3.7
Food Products	230	220	210	10	4.5	10	4.8
Other Nondurable Goods	360	340	330	20	5.9	10	3.0
Nonmanufacturing	22,350	21,960	22,070	390	1.8	-110	-0.5
Construction	630	490	520	140	28.6	- 30	-5.8
Transp., Comm. & Utilities	840	820	820	20	2.4	0	0
Trade	4,590	4,480	4,460	110	2.5	20	0.4
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	1,060	1,020	1,020	40	3.9	0	0
Service & Miscellaneous	4,530	4,360	4,270	170	3.9	90	2.1
Government	10,700	10,790	10,980	- 90	- 0.8	-190	-1.7
Federal	570	600	640	- 30	- 5.0	- 40	-6.3
State & Local Educat.	8,750	8,800	8,900	- 50	- 0.6	-100	-1.1
State & Local Admin.	1,380	1,390	1,440	- 10	- 0.7	- 50	-3.5

NOTE: Estimates are subject to revision.
1/ Includes employed and unemployed individual 16 years and older. Data are adjusted for multiple job holding and commuting.
2/ Includes nonagricultural wage and salary, self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agriculture and labor disputants.

CLATSOP COUNTY

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(By Place of Residence)

	Annual Average			Change From			
	CY 1982	CY 1981	CY 1980	CY 1981-1982 No.	CY 1981-1982 Pct.	CY 1980-1981 No.	CY 1980-1981 Pct.
Civilian Labor Force 1/	14,700	14,650	14,640	+ 50	+ 0.3	+10	+0.1
Unemployment	1,200	1,450	1,370	-250	-17.2	+80	+5.8
Percent of Labor Force	8.2	9.9	9.4	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment 2/	13,500	13,200	13,270	+300	+ 2.3	-70	-0.5

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(By Place of Work)

TOTAL	11,450	11,250	11,230	+200	+1.8	+ 20	+0.2
Manufacturing	3,000	2,960	2,990	40	1.4	- 30	-1.0
Durable Goods	1,130	1,090	1,050	40	3.7	40	3.8
Lumber & Wood	980	940	910	40	4.3	30	3.3
Other Durable Goods	150	150	140	0	0	10	7.1
Nondurable Goods	1,870	1,870	1,940	0	0	- 70	-3.6
Food Products	930	930	1,000	0	0	- 70	-7.0
Other Nondurable Goods	940	940	940	0	0	0	0
Nonmanufacturing	8,450	8,290	8,240	160	1.9	50	0.6
Construction	420	410	410	10	2.4	0	0
Transp., Comm. & Utilities	650	630	600	20	3.2	30	5.0
Trade	2,700	2,610	2,510	90	3.4	100	4.0
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	450	440	440	10	2.3	0	0
Service & Miscellaneous	2,050	2,020	2,000	30	1.5	20	1.0
Government	2,180	2,180	2,280	0	0	-100	-4.4

NOTE: Estimates are subject to revision.
1/ Includes employed and unemployed individual 16 years and older. Data are adjusted for multiple job holding and commuting.
2/ Includes nonagricultural wage and salary, self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agriculture and labor disputants.

COLUMBIA COUNTY

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(By Place of Residence)

	Annual Average			Change From			
	CY 1982	CY 1981	CY 1980	CY 1981-1982		CY 1980-1981	
				No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Civilian Labor Force 1/	16,700	16,570	16,400	+130	+0.8	+170	+1.0
Unemployment	1,500	1,570	1,640	- 70	-4.5	- 70	-4.3
Percent of Labor Force	9.0	9.5	10.0	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment 2/	15,200	15,000	14,760	+200	+1.3	+240	+1.6

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(By Place of Work)

TOTAL	8,790	8,540	8,340	+250	+ 2.9	+200	+ 2.4
Manufacturing	2,850	2,680	2,520	170	6.3	160	6.3
Durable Goods	1,780	1,620	1,490	160	9.9	130	8.7
Lumber & Wood	1,400	1,310	1,220	90	6.9	90	7.4
Other Durable Goods	380	310	270	70	22.6	40	14.8
Nondurable Goods	1,070	1,060	1,030	10	0.9	30	2.9
Food Products	50	50	50	0	0	0	0
Paper	800	800	780	0	0	20	2.6
Other Nondurable Goods	220	210	200	10	4.8	10	5.0
Nonmanufacturing	5,940	5,860	5,820	80	1.4	40	0.7
Construction	440	450	470	- 10	- 2.2	- 20	- 4.3
Transp., Comm. & Utilities	580	570	550	10	1.8	20	3.6
Trade	1,430	1,390	1,370	40	2.9	20	1.5
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	280	270	260	10	3.7	10	3.8
Service & Miscellaneous	1,200	1,180	1,170	20	1.7	10	0.9
Government	2,010	2,000	2,000	10	0.5	0	0

NOTE: Estimates are subject to revision.

1/ Includes employed and unemployed individual 16 years and older. Data are adjusted for multiple job holding and commuting.

2/ Includes nonagricultural wage and salary, self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agriculture and labor disputants.

3/ Figures reflect prolonged labor-management dispute.

COOS COUNTY

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(By Place of Residence)

	Annual Average			Change From			
	CY 1982	CY 1981	CY 1980	CY 1981-1982 No.	CY 1981-1982 Pct.	CY 1980-1981 No.	CY 1980-1981 Pct.
Civilian Labor Force 1/	28,000	27,720	28,140	+280	+1.0	-420	-1.5
Unemployment	4,060	4,160	3,970	-100	-2.4	190	4.8
Percent of Labor Force	14.1	15.0	14.1	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment 2/	23,940	23,560	24,170	+380	+1.6	-610	-2.5

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(By Place of Work)

TOTAL	20,330	19,860	20,160	+470	+ 2.4	-300	- 1.5
Manufacturing	4,980	4,790	4,860	190	4.0	- 70	- 1.4
Durable Goods	4,080	3,950	3,960	130	3.3	- 10	- 0.3
Lumber & Wood	3,800	3,700	3,710	100	2.7	- 10	- 0.3
Other Durable Goods	280	250	250	30	12.0	0	0
Nondurable Goods	900	840	900	60	7.1	-60	- 6.7
Food Products	500	450	500	50	11.1	-50	-10.0
Other Nondurable Goods	400	390	400	10	2.6	-10	- 2.5
Nonmanufacturing	15,350	15,070	15,300	280	1.9	-230	- 1.5
Construction	800	750	710	50	6.7	40	5.6
Transp., Comm. & Utils.	1,700	1,650	1,710	50	3.0	- 60	- 3.5
Trade	4,200	4,170	4,160	30	0.7	10	0.2
Wholesale	650	620	640	30	4.8	- 20	- 3.1
Retail	3,550	3,550	3,520	0	0	30	0.9
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	900	900	910	0	0	- 10	- 1.1
Service & Miscellaneous	3,050	2,850	3,000	200	7.0	-150	- 5.0
Government	4,700	4,750	4,810	- 50	- 1.1	- 60	- 1.2

NOTE: Estimates are subject to revision.
1/ Includes employed and unemployed individual 16 years and older. Data are adjusted for multiple job holding and commuting.
2/ Includes nonagricultural wage and salary, self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agriculture and labor disputants.

CROOK COUNTY

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(By Place of Residence)

	Annual Average			Change From			
	CY 1982	CY 1981	CY 1980	CY 1981-1982 No.	CY 1981-1982 Pct.	CY 1980-1981 No.	CY 1980-1981 Pct.
Civilian Labor Force 1/	5,780	5,630	5,630	+150	+ 2.7	0	0
Unemployment	400	600	930	-200	-33.3	-330	-35.5
Percent of Labor Force	6.9	10.7	16.5	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment 2/	5,380	5,030	4,700	+350	+ 7.0	+330	+ 7.0

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(By Place of Work)

TOTAL	4,500	4,170	3,860	+330	+ 7.9	+310	+ 8.0
Manufacturing	1,750	1,550	1,310	200	12.9	240	18.3
Lumber & Wood	1,700	1,500	1,260	200	13.3	240	19.1
Other Manufacturing	50	50	50	0	0	0	0
Nonmanufacturing	2,750	2,620	2,550	130	5.0	70	2.8
Construction	110	90	100	20	22.2	- 10	-10.0
Transp., Comm. & Utilities	120	110	110	10	9.1	0	0
Trade	850	820	800	30	3.7	20	2.5
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	110	100	100	10	10.0	0	0
Service & Miscellaneous	650	600	540	50	8.3	60	11.1
Government	910	900	900	10	1.1	0	0

NOTE: Estimates are subject to revision.

1/ Includes employed and unemployed individual 16 years and older. Data are adjusted for multiple job holding and commuting.

2/ Includes nonagricultural wage and salary, self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agriculture and labor disputants.

CURRY COUNTY

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(By Place of Residence)

	Annual Average			Change From			
	CY 1982	CY 1981	CY 1980	CY 1981-1982 No.	CY 1981-1982 Pct.	CY 1980-1981 No.	CY 1980-1981 Pct.
Civilian Labor Force 1/	6,850	6,700	6,730	+150	+2.2	- 30	-0.4
Unemployment	900	950	870	- 50	-5.3	+ 80	+9.2
Percent of Labor Force	13.1	14.2	12.9	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment 2/	5,950	5,750	5,860	+200	+3.5	-110	-1.9

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(By Place of Work)

TOTAL	4,510	4,460	4,430	+50	+1.1	+30	+0.7
Manufacturing	1,070	1,040	1,040	30	2.9	0	0
Durable Goods	960	930	930	30	3.2	0	0
Lumber & Wood	900	870	870	30	3.4	0	0
Other Durable Goods	60	60	60	0	0	0	0
Nondurable Goods	110	110	110	0	0	0	0
Food Products	70	70	70	0	0	0	0
Other Nondurable Goods	40	40	40	0	0	0	0
Nonmanufacturing	3,440	3,420	3,390	20	0.6	30	0.9
Construction	190	180	170	10	5.6	10	5.9
Transp., Comm. & Utilities	200	190	180	10	5.3	10	5.6
Trade	1,030	1,020	1,000	10	1.0	20	2.0
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	220	220	210	0	0	10	4.8
Service & Miscellaneous	580	570	560	10	1.8	10	1.8
Government	1,220	1,240	1,270	-20	-1.6	-30	-2.4

NOTE: Estimates are subject to revision.
1/ Includes employed and unemployed individual 16 years and older. Data are adjusted for multiple job holding and commuting.
2/ Includes nonagricultural wage and salary, self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agriculture and labor disputants.

DESCHUTES COUNTY

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(By Place of Residence)

	Annual Average			Change From			
	CY 1982	CY 1981	CY 1980	CY 1981-1982 No.	CY 1981-1982 Pct.	CY 1981-1982 No.	CY 1981-1982 Pct.
Civilian Labor Force 1/	32,170	31,120	30,980	+1,050	+3.4	+140	+ 0.5
Unemployment	2,900	3,200	3,660	- 300	-9.4	-460	-12.6
Percent of Labor Force	9.0	10.3	11.8	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment 2/	29,270	27,920	27,320	+1,350	+4.8	+600	+ 2.2

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(By Place of Work)

TOTAL	23,890	22,640	22,130	+1,250	+ 5.5	+510	+2.3
Manufacturing	3,990	3,690	3,420	300	8.1	270	7.9
Durable Goods	3,550	3,290	3,040	260	7.9	250	8.2
Lumber & Wood	2,850	2,650	2,420	200	7.6	230	9.5
Other Durable Goods	700	640	620	60	9.4	20	3.2
Nondurable Goods	440	400	380	40	10.0	20	5.3
Food Products	130	120	120	10	8.3	0	0
Other Nondurable Goods	310	280	260	30	10.7	20	7.7
Nonmanufacturing	19,900	18,950	18,710	950	5.0	240	1.3
Construction	1,950	1,700	1,740	250	14.7	- 40	-2.3
Transp., Comm. & Utils.	1,300	1,250	1,270	50	4.0	- 20	-1.6
Trade	5,700	5,500	5,320	200	3.6	180	3.4
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	2,050	1,980	1,960	70	3.5	20	1.0
Service & Miscellaneous	4,500	4,250	4,150	250	5.9	100	2.4
Government	4,400	4,270	4,270	130	3.0	0	0

NOTE: Estimates are subject to revision.

1/ Includes employed and unemployed individual 16 years and older. Data are adjusted for multiple job holding and commuting.

2/ Includes nonagricultural wage and salary, self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agriculture and labor disputants.

DOUGLAS COUNTY

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(By Place of Residence)

	Annual Average			Change From			
	CY 1982	CY 1981	CY 1980	CY 1981-1982 No.	CY 1981-1982 Pct.	CY 1980-1981 No.	CY 1980-1981 Pct.
Civilian Labor Force 1/	40,300	39,710	40,770	+590	+1.5	-1,060	-2.6
Unemployment	4,900	5,160	5,060	-260	-5.0	+ 100	+2.0
Percent of Labor Force	12.2	13.0	12.4	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment 2/	35,400	34,550	35,710	+850	+2.5	-1,160	-3.2

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(By Place of Work)

TOTAL	30,520	30,340	30,480	+180	+0.6	-140	-0.5
Manufacturing	9,430	9,340	9,360	90	1.0	- 20	-0.2
Durable Goods	8,610	8,530	8,550	80	0.9	- 20	-0.2
Lumber & Wood	7,700	7,600	7,600	100	1.3	0	0
Primary Metals	420	450	470	- 30	-6.7	- 20	-4.3
Other Durable Goods	490	480	480	10	2.1	0	0
Nondurable Goods	820	810	810	10	1.2	0	0
Food Products	240	240	240	0	0	0	0
Other Nondurable Goods	580	570	570	10	1.8	0	0
Nonmanufacturing	21,090	21,000	21,120	90	0.4	-120	-0.6
Construction	1,500	1,410	1,440	90	6.4	- 30	-2.1
Transp., Comm. & Utils.	1,300	1,290	1,290	10	0.8	0	0
Trade	5,750	5,630	5,620	120	2.1	10	0.2
Wholesale	650	630	630	20	3.2	0	0
Retail	5,100	5,000	4,990	100	2.0	10	0.2
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	1,220	1,220	1,210	0	0	10	0.8
Service & Miscellaneous	4,470	4,450	4,480	20	0.4	- 30	-0.7
Government	6,850	7,000	7,080	-150	-2.1	- 80	-1.1

NOTE: Estimates are subject to revision.

1/ Includes employed and unemployed individual 16 years and older. Data are adjusted for multiple job holding and commuting.

2/ Includes nonagricultural wage and salary, self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agriculture and labor disputants.

GILLIAM COUNTY

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(By Place of Residence)

	Annual Average			Change From			
	CY 1982	CY 1981	CY 1980	CY 1981-1982 No.	CY 1981-1982 Pct.	CY 1980-1981 No.	CY 1980-1981 Pct.
Civilian Labor Force 1/	800	800	810	0	0	-10	-1.2
Unemployment	40	40	40	0	0	0	0
Percent of Labor Force	5.0	5.0	4.9	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment 2/	760	760	770	0	0	-10	-1.3

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(By Place of Work)

TOTAL	470	470	480	0	0	-10	-2.1
Manufacturing	10	10	10	0	0	0	0
Nonmanufacturing	460	460	470	0	0	-10	-2.1
Construction	10	10	10	0	0	0	0
Transp., Comm. & Utilities	50	50	50	0	0	0	0
Trade	120	120	120	0	0	0	0
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	20	20	20	0	0	0	0
Service & Miscellaneous	80	80	80	0	0	0	0
Government	180	180	190	0	0	-10	-5.3

NOTE: Estimates are subject to revision.
1/ Includes employed and unemployed individual 16 years and older. Data are adjusted for multiple job holding and commuting.
2/ Includes nonagricultural wage and salary, self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agriculture and labor disputants.

GRANT COUNTY

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(By Place of Residence)

	Annual Average			Change From			
	CY 1982	CY 1981	CY 1980	CY 1981-1982 No.	CY 1981-1982 Pct.	CY 1980-1981 No.	CY 1980-1981 Pct.
Civilian Labor Force 1/	3,450	3,360	3,300	+ 90	+ 2.7	+60	+1.8
Unemployment	310	460	460	-150	-32.6	0	0
Percent of Labor Force	9.0	13.7	13.9	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment 2/	3,140	2,900	2,840	+240	+ 8.3	+60	+2.1

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(By Place of Work)

TOTAL	2,560	2,310	2,270	+250	+ 10.8	+ 40	+ 1.8
Manufacturing	690	570	470	120	21.1	100	21.3
Durable Goods	650	530	430	120	22.6	100	23.3
Lumber and Wood	650	530	430	120	22.6	100	23.3
Nondurable Goods	40	40	40	0	0	0	0
Food Products	20	20	20	0	0	0	0
Other Nondurable Goods	20	20	20	0	0	0	0
Nonmanufacturing	1,870	1,740	1,800	130	7.5	- 60	- 3.3
Construction	70	30	30	40	133.3	0	0
Transp., Comm. & Utilities	90	80	80	10	12.5	0	0
Trade	450	400	400	50	12.5	0	0
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	70	70	70	0	0	0	0
Service & Miscellaneous	230	210	210	20	9.5	0	0
Government	960	950	1,010	10	1.0	- 60	- 5.9

NOTE: Estimates are subject to revision.

1/ Includes employed and unemployed individual 16 years and older. Data are adjusted for multiple job holding and commuting.

2/ Includes nonagricultural wage and salary, self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agriculture and labor disputants.

HARNEY COUNTY

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(By Place of Residence)

	Annual Average			Change From			
	CY 1982	CY 1981	CY 1980	CY 1981-1982 No.	CY 1981-1982 Pct.	CY 1980-1981 No.	CY 1980-1981 Pct.
Civilian Labor Force 1/	3,540	3,650	4,030	-110	- 3.0	-380	-9.4
Unemployment	540	820	890	-280	-34.1	- 70	-7.9
Percent of Labor Force	15.3	22.5	22.1	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment 2/	3,000	2,830	3,140	+170	+ 6.0	-310	-9.9

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(By Place of Work)

TOTAL	2,120	1,910	2,270	+210	+ 11.0	-360	-15.9
Manufacturing	450	220	350	230	104.5	-130	-37.1
Lumber & Wood	440	210	340	230	109.5	-130	-38.2
Other Manufacturing	10	10	10	0	0	0	0
Nonmanufacturing	1,670	1,690	1,920	- 20	- 1.2	-230	-12.0
Construction	90	80	160	10	12.5	- 80	-50.0
Transp., Comm. & Utilities	90	80	90	10	12.5	- 10	-11.1
Trade	450	450	520	0	0	- 70	-13.5
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	70	70	70	0	0	0	0
Service & Miscellaneous	200	210	250	- 10	- 4.8	- 40	-16.0
Government	770	800	830	- 30	- 3.8	- 30	- 3.6

NOTE: Estimates are subject to revision.
1/ Includes employed and unemployed individual 16 years and older. Data are adjusted for multiple job holding and commuting.
2/ Includes nonagricultural wage and salary, self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agriculture and labor disputants.

HOOD RIVER COUNTY

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(By Place of Residence)

	Annual Average			Change From			
	CY 1982	CY 1981	CY 1980	CY 1981-1982 No.	CY 1981-1982 Pct.	CY 1980-1981 No.	CY 1980-1981 Pct.
Civilian Labor Force 1/	8,070	7,930	7,890	+140	+1.8	+40	+0.5
Unemployment	730	750	760	- 20	-2.7	-10	-1.3
Percent of Labor Force	9.0	9.5	9.6	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment 2/	7,340	7,180	7,130	+160	+2.2	+50	+0.7

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(By Place of Work)

TOTAL	6,220	6,030	5,950	+190	+ 3.2	+ 80	+ 1.3
Manufacturing	1,570	1,470	1,350	100	6.8	120	8.9
Durable Goods	860	790	780	70	8.9	10	1.3
Lumber & Wood	540	480	470	60	12.5	10	2.1
Other Durable Goods	320	310	310	10	4.8	0	0
Nondurable Goods	710	680	570	30	4.4	110	19.3
Food Products	410	400	310	10	2.5	90	29.0
Other Nondurable Goods	300	280	260	20	7.1	20	7.7
Nonmanufacturing	4,650	4,560	4,600	90	2.0	- 40	- 0.9
Construction	210	190	200	20	10.5	- 10	- 5.0
Transp., Comm. & Utilities	400	390	390	10	2.6	0	0
Trade	1,850	1,820	1,800	30	1.6	20	1.1
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	180	180	180	0	0	0	0
Service & Miscellaneous	1,110	1,080	1,070	30	2.8	10	0.9
Government	900	900	960	0	0	- 60	- 6.3

NOTE: Estimates are subject to revision.

1/ Includes employed and unemployed individual 16 years and older. Data are adjusted for multiple job holding and commuting.

2/ Includes nonagricultural wage and salary, self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agriculture and labor disputants.

JEFFERSON COUNTY

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(By Place of Residence)

	Annual Average			Change From			
	CY 1982	CY 1981	CY 1980	CY 1981-1982 No.	CY 1981-1982 Pct.	CY 1980-1981 No.	CY 1980-1981 Pct.
Civilian Labor Force 1/	5,240	5,180	5,140	+ 60	+ 1.2	+40	+0.8
Unemployment	340	390	410	- 50	-12.8	-20	-4.9
Percent of Labor Force	6.5	7.5	8.0	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment 2/	4,900	4,790	4,730	+110	+ 2.3	+60	+1.3

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(By Place of Work)

TOTAL	3,810	3,720	3,680	+90	+ 2.4	+40	+ 1.1
Manufacturing	870	850	830	20	2.4	20	2.4
Lumber & Wood	560	550	540	10	1.8	10	1.9
Other Manufacturing	310	300	290	10	3.3	10	3.5
Nonmanufacturing	2,940	2,870	2,850	70	2.4	20	0.7
Construction	100	90	80	10	11.1	10	12.5
Transp., Comm. & Utilities	120	110	110	10	9.1	0	0
Trade	900	880	870	20	2.3	10	1.2
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	120	120	120	0	0	0	0
Service & Miscellaneous	730	710	700	20	2.8	10	1.4
Government	970	960	970	10	1.0	-10	- 1.0

NOTE: Estimates are subject to revision.

1/ Includes employed and unemployed individual 16 years and older. Data are adjusted for multiple job holding and commuting.

2/ Includes nonagricultural wage and salary, self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agriculture and labor disputants.

KLAMATH COUNTY

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(By Place of Residence)

	Annual Average			Change From			
	CY 1982	CY 1981	CY 1980	CY 1981-1982 No.	CY 1981-1982 Pct.	CY 1980-1981 No.	CY 1980-1981 Pct.
Civilian Labor Force 1/	27,140	26,640	26,440	+500	+ 1.9	+200	+ 0.8
Unemployment	2,100	2,400	2,680	-300	-12.5	-280	-10.5
Percent of Labor Force	7.7	9.0	10.1	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment 2/	25,040	24,240	23,760	+800	+ 3.3	+480	+ 2.0

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(By Place of Work)

TOTAL	21,350	20,640	20,210	+710	+ 3.4	+430	+2.1
Manufacturing	5,340	5,140	4,930	200	3.9	210	4.3
Durable Goods	5,050	4,860	4,660	190	3.9	200	4.3
Lumber & Wood	4,700	4,550	4,370	150	3.3	180	4.1
Other Durable Goods	350	310	290	40	12.9	20	6.9
Nondurable Goods	290	280	270	10	3.6	10	3.7
Food Products	140	140	130	0	0	10	7.7
Other Nondurable Goods	150	140	140	10	7.1	0	0
Nonmanufacturing	16,010	15,500	15,280	510	3.3	220	1.4
Construction	700	630	640	70	11.1	- 10	-1.6
Transp., Comm. & Utils.	1,700	1,600	1,510	100	6.3	90	6.0
Trade	5,020	4,880	4,780	140	2.9	100	2.1
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	870	830	810	40	4.8	20	2.5
Service & Miscellaneous	3,320	3,200	3,160	120	3.8	40	1.3
Government	4,400	4,360	4,380	40	0.9	- 20	-0.5

NOTE: Estimates are subject to revision.
1/ Includes employed and unemployed individual 16 years and older. Data are adjusted for multiple job holding and commuting.
2/ Includes nonagricultural wage and salary, self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agriculture and labor disputants.

LAKE COUNTY

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(By Place of Residence)

	Annual Average			Change From			
	CY 1982	CY 1981	CY 1980	CY 1981-1982 No.	CY 1981-1982 Pct.	CY 1980-1981 No.	CY 1980-1981 Pct.
Civilian Labor Force 1/	3,610	3,560	3,550	+ 50	+ 1.4	+10	+ 0.3
Unemployment	280	350	400	- 70	-20.0	-50	-12.5
Percent of Labor Force	7.8	9.8	11.3	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment 2/	3,330	3,210	3,150	+120	+ 3.7	+60	+ 1.9

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(By Place of Work)

TOTAL	2,540	2,450	2,410	+90	+ 3.7	+40	+ 1.7
Manufacturing	500	460	440	40	8.7	20	4.6
Lumber & Wood	470	430	410	40	9.3	20	4.9
Other Manufacturing	30	30	30	0	0	0	0
Nonmanufacturing	2,040	1,990	1,970	50	2.5	20	1.0
Construction	70	60	70	10	16.7	-10	-14.3
Transp., Comm. & Utilities	70	70	70	0	0	0	0
Trade	480	470	460	10	2.1	10	2.2
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	80	80	70	0	0	10	14.3
Service & Miscellaneous	240	220	210	20	9.1	10	4.8
Government	1,100	1,090	1,090	10	0.9	0	0

NOTE: Estimates are subject to revision.

1/ Includes employed and unemployed individual 16 years and older. Data are adjusted for multiple job holding and commuting.

2/ Includes nonagricultural wage and salary, self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agriculture and labor disputants.

LINCOLN COUNTY

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(By Place of Residence)

	Annual Average			Change From			
	CY 1982	CY 1981	CY 1980	CY 1981-1982 No.	CY 1981-1982 Pct.	CY 1980-1981 No.	CY 1980-1981 Pct.
Civilian Labor Force 1/	19,630	18,640	17,730	+ 990	+5.3	+910	+5.1
Unemployment	1,550	1,660	1,560	- 110	-6.6	+100	+6.4
Percent of Labor Force	7.9	8.9	8.8	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment 2/	18,080	16,980	16,170	+1,100	+6.5	+810	+5.0

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(By Place of Work)

TOTAL	12,880	12,180	11,920	+700	+ 5.7	+260	+2.2
Manufacturing	2,370	2,170	2,160	200	9.2	10	0.5
Durable Goods	1,060	960	970	100	10.4	- 10	-1.0
Lumber & Wood	900	810	820	90	11.1	- 10	-1.2
Other Durable Goods	160	150	150	10	6.7	0	0
Nondurable Goods	1,310	1,210	1,190	100	8.3	20	1.7
Paper	720	680	680	40	5.9	0	0
Other Nondurable Goods	590	530	510	60	11.3	20	3.9
Nonmanufacturing	10,510	10,010	9,760	500	5.0	250	2.6
Construction	510	450	440	60	13.3	10	2.3
Transp., Comm. & Utilities	470	460	450	10	2.2	10	2.2
Trade	3,530	3,360	3,260	170	5.1	100	3.1
Eating & Drink. Places	1,810	1,690	1,620	120	7.1	70	4.3
All Other Trade	1,720	1,670	1,640	50	3.0	30	1.8
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	670	640	610	30	4.7	30	4.9
Service & Miscellaneous	2,790	2,580	2,410	210	8.1	170	7.1
Government	2,540	2,520	2,590	20	0.8	- 70	-2.7

NOTE: Estimates are subject to revision.
1/ Includes employed and unemployed individual 16 years and older. Data are adjusted for multiple job holding and commuting.
2/ Includes nonagricultural wage and salary, self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agriculture and labor disputants.

LINN COUNTY
LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(By Place of Residence)

	Annual Average			Change From			
	CY 1982	CY 1981	CY 1980	CY 1981-1982 No.	CY 1981-1982 Pct.	CY 1980-1981 No.	CY 1980-1981 Pct.
Civilian Labor Force 1/	41,310	40,450	39,500	+ 860	+2.1	+950	+2.4
Unemployment	4,050	4,450	4,290	- 400	-9.0	+160	+3.7
Percent of Labor Force	9.8	11.0	10.9	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment 2/	37,260	36,000	35,210	+1,260	+3.5	+790	+2.2

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(By Place of Work)

TOTAL	31,560	30,460	30,320	+1,100	+ 3.6	+140	+0.5
Manufacturing	11,630	11,090	10,980	540	4.9	110	1.0
Durable Goods	8,900	8,450	8,420	450	5.3	30	0.4
Lumber & Wood	5,400	5,070	5,070	330	6.5	0	0
Primary Metals	2,220	2,160	2,130	60	2.8	30	1.4
Machinery	510	470	470	40	8.5	0	0
Other Durable Goods	770	750	750	20	2.7	0	0
Nondurable Goods	2,730	2,640	2,560	90	3.4	80	3.1
Food Products	1,380	1,320	1,230	60	4.5	90	7.3
Paper Products	1,080	1,050	1,060	30	2.9	- 10	-0.9
Other Nondurable Goods	270	270	270	0	0	0	0
Nonmanufacturing	19,930	19,370	19,340	560	2.9	30	0.2
Construction	1,580	1,300	1,260	280	21.5	40	3.2
Transp., Comm. & Utils.	1,390	1,360	1,370	30	2.2	- 10	-0.7
Trade	5,890	5,780	5,720	110	1.9	60	1.0
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	1,380	1,330	1,340	50	3.8	- 10	-0.7
Service & Miscellaneous	4,090	3,950	3,850	140	3.5	100	2.6
Government	5,600	5,650	5,800	- 50	- 0.9	-150	-2.6

NOTE: Estimates are subject to revision.
1/ Includes employed and unemployed individual 16 years and older. Data are adjusted for multiple job holding and commuting.
2/ Includes nonagricultural wage and salary, self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agriculture and labor disputants.

MALHEUR COUNTY

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(By Place of Residence)

	Annual Average			Change From			
	CY 1982	CY 1981	CY 1980	CY 1981-1982 No.	CY 1981-1982 Pct.	CY 1980-1981 No.	CY 1980-1981 Pct.
Civilian Labor Force 1/	11,370	11,420	11,520	- 50	- 0.4	-100	-0.9
Unemployment	820	1,030	960	-210	-20.4	+ 70	+7.3
Percent of Labor Force	7.2	9.0	8.3	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment 2/	10,550	10,390	10,560	+160	+ 1.5	-170	-1.6

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(By Place of Work)

TOTAL	9,200	9,060	9,250	+140	+ 1.5	-190	- 2.1
Manufacturing	1,680	1,620	1,580	60	3.7	40	2.5
Durable Goods	120	100	120	20	20.0	- 20	-16.6
Lumber & Wood	50	40	50	10	25.0	- 10	-20.0
Other Durable Goods	70	60	70	10	16.7	- 10	-14.3
Nondurable Goods	1,560	1,520	1,460	40	2.6	60	4.1
Food Products	1,480	1,440	1,380	40	2.8	60	4.3
Other Nondurable Goods	80	80	80	0	0	0	0
Nonmanufacturing	7,520	7,440	7,670	80	1.1	-230	- 3.0
Construction	330	350	390	- 20	- 5.7	- 40	-10.3
Transp., Comm. & Utilities	510	490	500	20	4.1	- 10	- 2.0
Trade	3,000	2,890	2,990	110	3.8	-100	- 3.3
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	370	370	370	0	0	0	0
Service & Miscellaneous	1,420	1,400	1,430	20	1.4	- 30	- 2.1
Government	1,890	1,940	1,990	- 50	- 2.6	- 50	- 2.5

NOTE: Estimates are subject to revision.

1/ Includes employed and unemployed individual 16 years and older. Data are adjusted for multiple job holding and commuting.

2/ Includes nonagricultural wage and salary, self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agriculture and labor disputants.

MORROW COUNTY

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(By Place of Residence)

	Annual Average			Change From			
	CY 1982	CY 1981	CY 1980	CY 1981-1982 No.	CY 1981-1982 Pct.	CY 1980-1981 No.	CY 1980-1981 Pct.
Civilian Labor Force 1/	5,360	5,200	5,540	+160	+3.1	-340	- 6.1
Unemployment	350	360	320	- 10	-2.8	+ 40	+12.5
Percent of Labor Force	6.5	6.9	5.8	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment 2/	5,010	4,840	5,220	+170	+3.5	-380	- 7.3

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(By Place of Work)

TOTAL	2,950	2,780	3,190	+170	+ 6.1	-410	-12.9
Manufacturing	900	860	890	40	4.7	- 30	- 3.4
Durable Goods	190	190	190	0	0	0	0
Lumber & Wood	190	190	190	0	0	0	0
Nondurable Goods	710	670	700	40	6.0	- 30	- 4.3
Food Products	690	650	680	40	6.2	- 30	- 4.4
Other Manufacturing	20	20	20	0	0	0	0
Nonmanufacturing	2,050	1,920	2,300	130	6.8	-380	-16.5
Construction	400	350	840	50	14.3	-490	-58.3
Transp., Comm. & Utilities	360	350	250	10	2.9	100	40.0
Trade	390	350	370	40	11.4	- 20	- 5.4
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	80	80	70	0	0	10	14.3
Service & Miscellaneous	230	200	210	30	15.0	- 10	- 4.8
Government	590	590	560	0	0	30	5.4

NOTE: Estimates are subject to revision.

1/ Includes employed and unemployed individual 16 years and older. Data are adjusted for multiple job holding and commuting.

2/ Includes nonagricultural wage and salary, self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agriculture and labor disputants.

TILLAMOOK COUNTY

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(By Place of Residence)

	Annual Average			Change From			
	CY 1982	CY 1981	CY 1980	CY 1981-1982 No.	CY 1981-1982 Pct.	CY 1980-1981 No.	CY 1980-1981 Pct.
Civilian Labor Force 1/	9,740	9,370	9,370	+370	+3.9	0	0
Unemployment	950	970	920	- 20	-2.1	+50	+5.4
Percent of Labor Force	9.8	10.4	9.8	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment 2/	8,790	8,400	8,450	+390	+4.6	-50	-0.6

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(By Place of Work)

TOTAL	6,050	5,830	5,890	+220	+ 3.8	- 60	-1.0
Manufacturing	1,670	1,530	1,510	140	9.2	20	1.3
Durable Goods	1,250	1,140	1,130	110	9.6	10	0.9
Lumber & Wood	1,100	1,000	990	100	10.0	10	1.0
Other Durable Goods	150	140	140	10	7.1	0	0
Nondurable Goods	420	390	380	30	7.7	10	2.6
Food Products	350	330	320	20	6.1	10	3.1
Other Nondurable Goods	70	60	60	10	16.7	0	0
Nonmanufacturing	4,380	4,300	4,380	80	1.9	- 80	-1.8
Construction	190	180	180	10	5.0	0	0
Transp., Comm. & Utilities	190	190	190	0	0	0	0
Trade	1,380	1,330	1,320	50	3.8	10	0.8
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	220	220	220	0	0	0	0
Service & Miscellaneous	980	960	950	20	2.1	10	1.1
Government	1,420	1,420	1,520	0	0	-100	-6.6

NOTE: Estimates are subject to revision.

1/ Includes employed and unemployed individual 16 years and older. Data are adjusted for multiple job holding and commuting.

2/ Includes nonagricultural wage and salary, self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agriculture and labor disputants.

UMATILLA COUNTY

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(By Place of Residence)

	Annual Average			Change From			
	CY 1982	CY 1981	CY 1980	CY 1981-1982 No.	CY 1981-1982 Pct.	CY 1980-1981 No.	CY 1980-1981 Pct.
Civilian Labor Force 1/	28,430	27,720	27,500	+710	+2.6	+200	+0.8
Unemployment	2,280	2,220	2,090	+ 60	+2.7	+130	+6.2
Percent of Labor Force	8.0	8.0	7.6	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment 2/	26,150	25,500	25,410	+650	+2.5	+ 90	+0.4

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(By Place of Work)

TOTAL	20,150	19,640	19,850	+510	+2.6	-210	- 1.1
Manufacturing	4,440	4,270	4,190	170	4.0	80	1.9
Durable Goods	1,370	1,270	1,230	100	7.9	40	3.3
Lumber & Wood	700	600	570	100	16.7	30	5.3
Other Durable Goods	670	670	660	0	0	10	1.5
Nondurable Goods	3,070	3,000	2,960	70	2.3	40	1.4
Food Products	2,500	2,430	2,390	70	2.9	40	1.7
Other Nondurable Goods	570	570	570	0	0	0	0
Nonmanufacturing	15,710	15,370	15,660	340	2.2	-290	- 1.9
Construction	850	850	620	0	0	230	37.1
Transp., Comm. & Utils.	1,640	1,620	1,590	20	1.2	30	1.9
Trade	5,200	5,000	5,000	200	4.0	0	0
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	820	800	800	20	2.5	0	0
Service & Miscellaneous	3,000	2,900	2,940	100	3.4	- 40	- 1.4
Government	4,200	4,200	4,710	0	0	-510	-10.8

NOTE: Estimates are subject to revision.
1/ Includes employed and unemployed individual 16 years and older. Data are adjusted for multiple job holding and commuting.
2/ Includes nonagricultural wage and salary, self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agriculture and labor disputants.

UNION COUNTY

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(By Place of Residence)

	Annual Average			Change From			
	CY 1982	CY 1981	CY 1980	CY 1981-1982 No.	CY 1981-1982 Pct.	CY 1980-1981 No.	CY 1980-1981 Pct.
Civilian Labor Force 1/	10,280	10,280	10,470	0	0	-190	- 1.8
Unemployment	940	990	880	-50	-5.1	+110	+12.5
Percent of Labor Force	9.1	9.6	8.4	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment 2/	9,340	9,290	9,590	+50	+0.5	-300	- 3.1

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(By Place of Work)

TOTAL	7,870	7,840	8,090	+30	+ 0.4	-250	-3.1
Manufacturing	1,400	1,330	1,400	70	5.3	- 70	-5.0
Durable Goods	1,300	1,230	1,300	70	5.7	- 70	-5.4
Lumber & Wood	1,150	1,100	1,170	50	4.5	- 70	-6.0
Other Durable Goods	150	130	130	20	15.4	0	0
Nondurable Goods	100	100	100	0	0	0	0
Food Products	20	20	20	0	0	0	0
Other Nondurable Goods	80	80	80	0	0	0	0
Nonmanufacturing	6,470	6,510	6,690	-40	- 0.6	-180	-2.7
Construction	200	260	270	-60	-23.1	- 10	-3.7
Transp., Comm. & Utilities	680	670	690	10	1.5	- 20	-2.9
Trade	1,840	1,800	1,820	40	2.2	- 20	-1.1
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	320	310	320	10	3.2	- 10	-3.1
Service & Miscellaneous	1,400	1,370	1,410	30	2.2	- 40	-2.8
Government	2,030	2,100	2,180	-70	- 3.3	- 80	-3.7

NOTE: Estimates are subject to revision.

1/ Includes employed and unemployed individual 16 years and older. Data are adjusted for multiple job holding and commuting.

2/ Includes nonagricultural wage and salary, self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agriculture and labor disputants.

WALLOWA COUNTY

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(By Place of Residence)

	Annual Average			Change From			
	CY 1982	CY 1981	CY 1980	CY 1981-1982 No.	CY 1981-1982 Pct.	CY 1980-1981 No.	CY 1980-1981 Pct.
Civilian Labor Force 1/	3,470	3,490	3,500	-20	- 0.6	-10	- 0.3
Unemployment	340	390	320	-50	-12.8	70	21.9
Percent of Labor Force	9.8	11.2	9.1	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment 2/	3,130	3,100	3,180	+30	+ 1.0	-80	- 2.5

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(By Place of Work)

TOTAL	1,770	1,730	1,830	+40	+ 2.3	-100	- 5.5
Manufacturing	330	300	330	30	10.0	-30	- 9.1
Lumber & Wood	310	280	310	30	10.7	-30	- 9.7
Other Manufacturing	20	20	20	0	0	0	0
Nonmanufacturing	1,440	1,430	1,500	10	0.7	-70	- 4.7
Construction	50	40	50	10	25.0	-10	-20.0
Transp., Comm. & Utilities	110	110	110	0	0	0	0
Trade	440	420	440	20	4.8	-20	-4.5
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	100	100	100	0	0	0	0
Service & Miscellaneous	180	170	170	10	5.9	0	0
Government	560	590	630	-30	- 5.1	-40	- 6.3

NOTE: Estimates are subject to revision.
1/ Includes employed and unemployed individual 16 years and older. Data are adjusted for multiple job holding and commuting.
2/ Includes nonagricultural wage and salary, self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agriculture and labor disputants.

WASCO-SHERMAN COUNTY

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(By Place of Residence)

	Annual Average			Change From			
	CY 1982	CY 1981	CY 1980	CY 1981-1982 No.	CY 1981-1982 Pct.	CY 1980-1981 No.	CY 1980-1981 Pct.
Civilian Labor Force 1/	10,650	10,600	10,580	+ 50	+0.5	+20	+0.2
Unemployment	750	800	810	- 50	-6.3	-10	-1.2
Percent of Labor Force	7.0	7.5	7.7	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment 2/	9,900	9,800	9,770	+100	+1.0	+30	+0.3

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(By Place of Work)

TOTAL	8,100	7,970	7,920	+130	+1.6	+ 50	+ 0.6
Manufacturing	1,430	1,390	1,260	40	2.9	130	10.3
Durable Goods	1,110	1,070	1,050	40	3.7	20	1.9
Lumber & Wood	390	360	340	30	8.3	20	5.9
Other Durable Goods	720	710	710	10	1.4	0	0
Nondurable Goods	320	320	210	0	0	110	52.4
Food Products	260	260	150	0	0	110	73.3
Other Nondurable Goods	60	60	60	0	0	0	0
Nonmanufacturing	6,670	6,580	6,660	90	1.4	- 80	- 1.2
Construction	280	260	260	20	7.7	0	0
Transp., Comm. & Utilities	380	360	360	20	5.6	0	0
Trade	2,160	2,140	2,120	20	0.9	20	0.9
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	250	240	240	10	4.2	0	0
Service & Miscellaneous	1,700	1,680	1,670	20	1.2	10	0.6
Government	1,900	1,900	2,010	0	0	-110	- 5.5

NOTE: Estimates are subject to revision.
1/ Includes employed and unemployed individual 16 years and older. Data are adjusted for multiple job holding and commuting.
2/ Includes nonagricultural wage and salary, self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agriculture and labor disputants.

WHEELER COUNTY

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(By Place of Residence)

	Annual Average			Change From			
	CY 1982	CY 1981	CY 1980	CY 1981-1982 No.	CY 1981-1982 Pct.	CY 1980-1981 No.	CY 1980-1981 Pct.
Civilian Labor Force 1/	500	530	550	-30	-5.7	- 20	-3.6
Unemployment	50	50	70	0	0	- 20	-28.6
Percent of Labor Force	10.0	9.4	12.7	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment 2/	450	480	480	+30	+6.3	0	0

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(By Place of Work)

TOTAL	250	250	250	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	20	20	20	0	0	0	0
Lumber and Wood	20	20	20	0	0	0	0
Nonmanufacturing	230	230	230	0	0	0	0
Construction	10	10	10	0	0	0	0
Transp., Comm. & Utilities	10	10	10	0	0	0	0
Trade	40	40	40	0	0	0	0
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	10	10	10	0	0	0	0
Service & Miscellaneous	10	10	10	0	0	0	0
Government	150	150	150	0	0	0	0

NOTE: Estimates are subject to revision.
1/ Includes employed and unemployed individual 16 years and older. Data are adjusted for multiple job holding and commuting.
2/ Includes nonagricultural wage and salary, self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agriculture and labor disputants.

IV. POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS AND TRENDS

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IV. POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS AND TRENDS

Since 1970, Oregon has added enough people to make an entire city larger than the combined cities of Portland and Eugene. Portland and Eugene's combined 1980 census count was 472,007 while Oregon's 1970-1980 increase was 541,130.

A major portion (71 percent) of this growth is not from births, but from persons moving into the state. Data from the State Department of Motor Vehicles show that 38 percent of all drivers' licenses surrendered in 1980 in exchange for Oregon licenses were from California. The State of Washington followed with 15 percent.

The following list ranks 10 Oregon counties whose in-migration accounted for more than 80 percent of their 1970-1979 population increase.

Lincoln	93%	Curry	85%
Josephine	90%	Jackson	84%
Deschutes	89%	Polk	82%
Morrow	88%	Tillamook	81%
Wallowa	86%	Clackamas	80%

Oregon's relatively sparse population and attractive environment are primary factors for this movement. However, not all Oregon counties are experiencing positive net in-migration; a major exception being Multnomah County in the Portland SMSA. The relative lack of population growth in Multnomah County since 1970 reflects a nationwide trend of out-migration from large metropolitan core areas to the urban fringe areas. As confirmation of this trend, the percentage of population increase since 1970 has been higher in Gresham (229 percent) and Hillsboro (89 percent) than in any other of Oregon's largest cities.

OREGON'S TEN LARGEST CITIES

as of April 1, 1980

City	Population April 1, 1970	Population April 1, 1980	Change Number	Change % Change
Portland	379,967	366,383	-13,584	- 3.6%
Eugene	79,028	105,624	26,596	33.7
Salem	68,725	89,233	20,508	29.8
Springfield	26,874	41,621	14,747	54.9
Corvallis	35,056	40,960	5,904	16.8
Medford	28,973	39,603	10,630	36.7
Gresham	10,030	33,055	23,025	229.1
Beaverton	18,577	30,582	12,005	64.6
Hillsboro	14,675	27,664	12,989	88.5
Albany	18,181	26,546	8,365	46.0

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Oregon Final Population and Housing Unit Counts, PHC 80-V-39, March 1981

Population - Mid-Willamette Valley

This fast growing tri-county area is second only to the two-county area represented by Jackson-Josephine consortium in the rates of in-migration experienced outside of the Portland SMSA. Between April 1, 1970 and April 1, 1980, the population increased by over 78,000 people.

Yamhill is the area's fastest growing county (1970-1980, +37.6 percent), partly because northeast Yamhill County is increasingly serving as Portland's "bedroom".

MARION, POLK & YAMHILL COUNTIES' TEN LARGEST CITIES -- April 1, 1980

Rank	City	Population	County
1	Salem	89,233	Marion
2	McMinnville	14,080	Yamhill
3	Woodburn	11,196	Marion
4	Newberg	10,394	Yamhill
5	Dallas	8,530	Polk
6	Monmouth	5,594	Polk
7	Silverton	5,168	Marion
8	Stayton	4,396	Marion
9	Independence	4,024	Polk
10	Mt. Angel	2,876	Marion

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Oregon Final Population and Housing Unit Counts, PHC 80-V-39, March 1981

Population - Lane County

Lane County is a growing area. During the 1960's its population increased by about 2.8 percent per year. The average annual increase in population slowed to about 2.6 percent during the 1970's. Most of this growth is attributed to net migration into Lane County.

The population of Lane County increased by 27.8 percent during the 1970's. Growth appeared to slow during the recession years of 1975 and 1976 as a result of fewer jobs and lower in-migration. The increases in population have been channeled into cities--Springfield grew by 4.5 percent annually and Eugene by 3.0 percent annually during the 1970's.

Several smaller cities in Lane County have also been growing; Veneta, Florence, and Creswell have all grown by nearly 50 percent or more since 1970. Veneta's growth appears to be due mainly to its rural setting and relative proximity to Eugene, making it a desirable bedroom community. Creswell, according to the Directory of Manufacturers, has experienced growth in basic manufacturing employment, and also enjoys the benefits of relative proximity to the Eugene-Springfield metropolitan complex. On the coast, Florence is developing as a tourism-recreation and retirement area.

LANE COUNTY'S ELEVEN LARGEST CITIES
April 1, 1980

Rank	City	Population
1	Eugene	105,624
2	Springfield	41,621
3	Cottage Grove	7,148
4	Florence	4,411
5	Oakridge	3,729
6	Junction City	3,320
7	Veneta	2,449
8	Creswell	1,770
9	Dunes	1,124
10	Coburg	699
11	Lowell	661

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Oregon Final Population and Housing Unit Counts, PHC 80-V-39, March 1981

Population - Jackson and Josephine Counties

The combined area of Jackson and Josephine Counties has been experiencing rapid population growth. During the decennium of 1970-1980, the population increased from 130,279 to 191,276, a gain of 60,997 or 46.8 percent according to the U.S. Census Bureau. The area's population is projected to grow by 12,724 or 6.7 percent to 204,000 by July 1, 1982, according to the Oregon State Employment Division.

The largest source of population growth in the two-county area, according to the U.S. Census Bureau, is migration. About 86 percent of the area's total population increase between 1970 and 1979 resulted from in-migration. People move to Jackson and Josephine Counties for several reasons, to seek employment, to leave behind problems associated with life in metropolitan areas and to pursue a quieter lifestyle, or to retire. Future growth is expected to be greatest among young families with children or of childbearing age and among persons 60 years of age and older desiring to retire.

Portland State University has projected the population of Jackson and Josephine Counties to be between 225,000 and 280,000 by the end of the century. This represents a relative increase of 18 percent to 46 percent from the 1980 census counts. If current population trends continue, the 280,000 projection will probably be a low estimate of the population.

CITIES IN JACKSON AND JOSEPHINE COUNTIES

Area	1980	1970	Change	% Change
Jackson County	132,456	94,533	+37,923	+ 40.1
Medford	39,603	28,973	10,630	36.7
Ashland	14,943	12,342	2,601	21.1
Central Point	6,357	4,004	2,353	58.8
Eagle Point	2,764	1,241	1,523	122.7
Talent	2,577	1,411	1,166	82.6
Jacksonville	2,030	1,611	419	26.0
Phoenix	2,309	1,287	1,022	79.4
Rogue River	1,308	841	467	55.6
Shady Cove	1,097	(unincorporated)	---	---
Gold Hill	904	603	301	49.9
Butte Falls	428	358	70	19.6
Josephine County	58,820	35,746	23,074	64.5
Grants Pass	14,997	12,455	2,542	20.4
Cave Junction	1,023	415	608	146.5

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population

Population - Balance of State

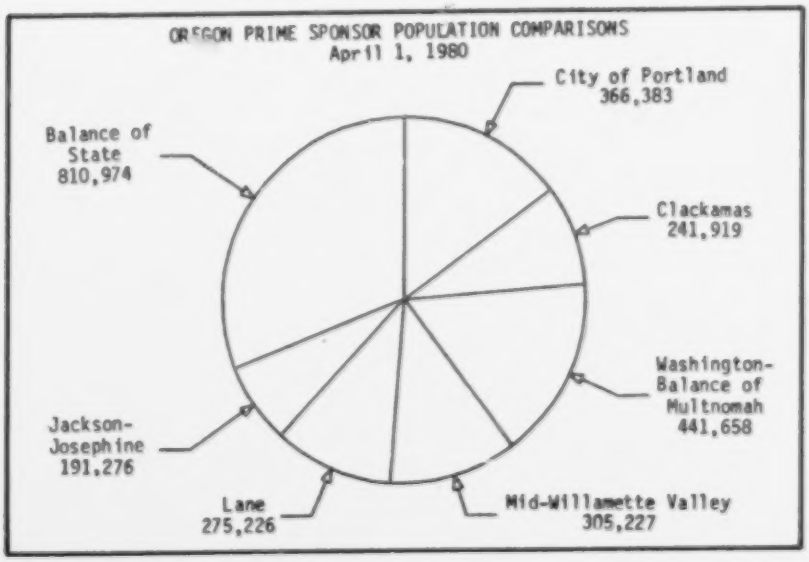
Six Balance of State counties are among the counties having the state's highest net in-migration rates. Lincoln County credits its in-migration to tourism, expansion in the fishing and food processing industries, and in the area's attraction to people entering retirement. The Bend-Redmond area is experiencing one of the most rapid rates of population growth, primarily due to the area's development as a major recreation/retirement center.

Gilliam and Wheeler were the only counties to register net population losses over the decade. For Gilliam County, this was mostly due to increased mechanization resulting in fewer workers needed in its important agriculture and livestock industries. Although this reason also somewhat applies to Wheeler County, probably more significant was its loss of its major wood products manufacturing employer in 1977.

BALANCE OF STATE'S
TEN LARGEST CITIES
April 1, 1980

Rank	City	Population	County
1	Corvallis	40,960	Benton
2	Albany	26,546	Linn
3	Bend	17,263	Deschutes
4	Klamath Falls	16,661	Klamath
5	Roseburg	16,644	Douglas
6	Coos Bay	14,424	Coos
7	Pendleton	14,521	Umatilla
8	LaGrande	11,354	Union
9	The Dalles	10,820	Wasco
10	Lebanon	10,413	Linn

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Oregon Final Population and Housing Unit Counts, PHC 80-V-39, March 1981



PLEASE NOTE:

The complete Final Population and Housing Unit Counts for the state, counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is included in Appendix D of this publication.

OREGON POPULATION CHANGE, MIGRATION ESTIMATES AND PROJECTED APRIL 1, 1980 POPULATION
by Prime Sponsor, District and County

Area	Population Estimates Apr. 1, 1970 [1]	Population Estimates Apr. 1, 1980 [1]	Projection July 1, 1982 [2]	Total Change 1970-1980 Number	Total Change 1970-1980 Percent	Net Migration [3] 1970-1979 Percent
State of Oregon	2,091,533	2,632,633	2,757,000	+541,130	+25.9	+71%
Portland SMSA (OR Portion)	878,676	1,049,960	1,085,400	171,284	19.5	
Clackamas	166,088	241,919	256,900	75,831	45.7	80
Multnomah	554,668	562,640	562,000	7,972	1.4	--
Washington	157,920	245,401	266,500	87,481	55.4	74
Mid-Willamette Valley Consortium (District 3)	226,871	305,227	324,600	78,356	34.5	
Marion	151,309	204,692	217,800	53,383	35.3	74
Polk	35,349	45,203	47,800	9,854	27.9	82
Yamhill	40,213	55,332	59,000	15,119	37.6	77
Lane County (District 5)	215,401	275,226	288,400	59,825	27.8	67
Jackson-Josephine (Dist. 8)	130,279	191,276	204,000	60,997	46.8	
Jackson	94,533	132,456	141,000	37,923	40.1	84
Josephine	35,746	58,820	63,000	23,074	64.5	90
Oregon Balance of State	640,306	810,974	848,000	170,668	26.7	
District 1	46,507	53,653	55,400	7,146	15.4	
Clatsop	28,473	32,489	33,300	4,016	14.1	76
Tillamook	18,034	21,164	22,100	3,130	17.4	81
District 2 (Columbia)	28,790	35,646	37,600	6,856	23.8	64
District 4	151,445	192,970	201,600	41,525	27.4	
Benton	53,776	68,211	71,800	14,435	26.8	77
Lincoln	25,755	35,264	37,700	9,509	36.9	93
Linn	71,914	89,495	92,100	17,581	24.4	66
District 6 (Douglas)	71,743	93,748	98,600	22,005	30.7	62
District 7	69,521	81,039	82,000	11,518	16.6	
Coos	56,515	64,047	64,700	7,532	13.3	43
Curry	13,006	16,992	17,300	3,986	30.6	85
District 9	35,459	39,739	41,000	4,280	12.1	
Hood River	13,187	15,835	16,500	2,648	20.1	70
Wasco	20,133	21,732	22,300	1,599	7.9	54
Sherman	2,139	2,172	2,200	33	1.5	--
District 10	48,975	86,832	94,100	37,857	77.3	
Crook	9,985	13,091	13,500	3,106	31.1	77
Deschutes	30,442	62,142	68,200	31,700	104.1	89
Jefferson	8,548	11,599	12,400	3,051	35.7	59
District 11	56,364	66,649	68,800	10,285	18.2	
Klamath	50,021	59,117	61,000	9,096	18.2	54
Lake	6,343	7,532	7,800	1,189	18.7	49
District 12	60,575	78,160	83,000	17,585	29.0	
Gilliam	2,342	2,057	2,100	- 285	-12.2	--
Grant	6,996	8,210	8,400	1,214	17.4	46
Morrow	4,465	7,519	8,200	3,054	68.4	88
Umatilla	44,923	58,861	62,800	13,938	31.0	72
Wheeler	1,849	1,513	1,500	- 336	-18.2	14
District 13	40,543	47,328	49,300	6,785	16.7	
Baker	14,919	16,134	16,600	1,215	8.1	79
Union	19,377	23,921	25,100	4,544	23.5	69
Wallowa	6,247	7,273	7,600	1,026	16.4	86
District 14	30,384	35,210	36,600	4,826	15.9	
Harney	7,215	8,314	8,600	1,099	15.2	34
Malheur	23,169	26,896	28,000	3,727	16.1	28

1/ SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population and Housing PHC 80-V-39, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

2/ SOURCE: Oregon Employment Division. The state projection was made independent of the individual and therefore is not the sum of the areas.

3/ SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Series P-26, No. 77-37, denotes estimated net migration as a percentage of the 1970-1979 population change.

STATE OF OREGON
PROJECTED POPULATION CHANGE 1970-1980

	Age Cohorts	Population April 1, 1970	Population April 1, 1980 1/	Change 1970-1980 Number	Change 1970-1980 Percent
BOTH SEXES	0-4	164,060	186,800	+ 22,740	+13.9%
	5-9	194,345	180,200	- 14,145	- 7.3
	10-15	251,956	259,100	7,144	2.8
	16-19	162,690	188,200	25,510	15.7
	20-24	162,638	218,500	55,862	34.3
	25-34	254,577	444,600	190,023	74.6
	35-44	225,782	322,300	96,518	42.7
	45-54	243,391	264,700	21,309	8.8
	55-64	205,147	262,200	57,053	27.8
	65+	226,799	306,100	79,301	35.0
	TOTAL	2,091,385	2,632,700 2/	541,315	25.9%
MALE	0-4	83,836	95,800	11,964	14.3%
	5-9	99,274	93,200	- 6,074	- 6.1
	10-15	127,854	133,300	5,446	4.3
	16-19	80,762	95,800	15,038	18.6
	20-24	75,549	108,700	33,151	43.9
	25-34	126,591	226,400	99,809	78.8
	35-44	110,528	163,000	52,472	47.5
	45-54	118,970	126,800	7,830	6.6
	55-64	100,385	121,600	21,215	21.1
	65+	100,203	129,400	29,197	29.1
	TOTAL	1,023,952	1,294,000	270,048	26.4%
FEMALE	0-4	80,224	91,000	10,776	13.4%
	5-9	95,071	87,000	- 8,071	- 8.5
	10-15	124,102	125,800	1,698	1.4
	16-19	81,928	92,400	10,472	12.8
	20-24	87,089	109,800	22,711	26.1
	25-34	127,986	218,200	90,214	70.5
	35-44	115,254	159,300	44,046	38.2
	45-54	124,421	137,900	13,479	10.8
	55-64	104,762	140,600	35,838	34.2
	65+	126,596	176,700	50,104	39.6
	TOTAL	1,067,433	1,338,700	271,267	25.4%

1/ 1980 age and sex breakouts are estimates only. This detail will not be available from the census until 1982.

2/ Rounded. Actual census count is 2,632,663.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census; Oregon Employment Division

MID-WILLAMETTE VALLEY CONSORTIUM
(Marion, Polk and Yamhill Counties)
POPULATION CHANGE 1970-1980

	Age Cohorts	Population April 1, 1970	Population April 1, 1980 1/	Change 1970-1980 Number	Change 1970-1980 Percent
BOTH	0-4	17,330	20,800	+ 3,470	+20.0%
	5-9	21,139	20,700	- 439	- 2.1
	10-15	28,430	30,500	2,070	7.3
	16-19	18,533	22,300	3,767	20.3
	20-24	17,287	25,300	8,013	46.4
	25-34	25,783	49,700	23,917	92.8
	35-44	23,605	36,000	12,395	52.5
	45-54	25,015	30,400	5,385	21.5
	55-64	21,579	29,500	7,921	36.7
	65+	28,170	40,000	11,830	42.0
	TOTAL	226,871	305,200 2/	78,329	34.5%
MALE	0-4	8,864	10,600	1,736	19.6%
	5-9	10,744	10,400	- 344	- 3.2
	10-15	14,488	15,000	512	3.5
	16-19	9,218	10,700	1,482	16.1
	20-24	8,096	13,400	5,304	65.5
	25-34	12,830	27,500	14,670	114.3
	35-44	11,387	17,700	6,313	55.4
	45-54	12,263	14,000	1,737	14.2
	55-64	10,174	13,100	2,926	28.8
	65+	12,263	16,400	4,137	33.7
	TOTAL	110,327	148,800	38,473	34.9%
FEMALE	0-4	8,466	10,200	1,734	20.5%
	5-9	10,395	10,300	- 95	- 0.9
	10-15	13,942	15,500	1,558	11.2
	16-19	9,315	11,600	2,285	24.5
	20-24	9,191	11,900	2,709	29.5
	25-34	12,953	22,200	9,247	71.4
	35-44	12,218	18,300	6,082	49.8
	45-54	12,752	16,400	3,648	28.6
	55-64	11,405	16,400	4,995	43.8
	65+	15,907	23,600	7,693	48.4
	TOTAL	116,544	156,400	39,856	34.2%

1/ 1980 age and sex breakouts are estimates only. This detail will not be available from the census until 1982.

2/ Rounded. Actual census count is 305,227.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census; Oregon Employment Division

EUGENE-SPRINGFIELD SMSA
PROJECTED POPULATION CHANGE 1970-1980

	Age Cohorts	Population April 1, 1970	Population April 1, 1980 1/	Change 1970-1980 Number	Change 1970-1980 Percent
BOTH SEXES	0-4	17,314	20,300	+ 2,986	+17.2%
	5-9	20,487	16,600	- 3,887	-19.0
	10-15	26,154	24,400	- 1,754	- 6.7
	16-19	17,729	20,100	2,371	13.4
	20-24	21,142	33,900	12,758	60.3
	25-34	28,690	51,700	23,010	80.2
	35-44	22,994	31,500	8,506	37.0
	45-54	23,233	24,800	1,567	6.7
	55-64	17,833	24,400	6,567	36.8
	65+	17,782	27,500	9,718	54.7
	TOTAL	213,358	275,200 2/	61,842	29.0%
MALE	0-4	8,855	10,400	1,545	17.4%
	5-9	10,444	8,500	- 1,944	-18.6
	10-15	13,326	12,300	- 1,026	- 7.7
	16-19	8,938	10,000	1,062	11.9
	20-24	10,319	16,700	6,381	61.8
	25-34	14,503	26,900	12,397	85.5
	35-44	11,362	15,700	4,338	38.2
	45-54	11,315	12,000	685	6.1
	55-64	8,952	11,100	2,148	24.0
	65+	7,868	12,000	4,132	52.5
	TOTAL	105,882	135,600	29,718	28.1%
FEMALE	0-4	8,459	9,900	1,441	17.0%
	5-9	10,043	8,100	- 1,943	-19.3
	10-15	12,828	12,100	- 728	- 5.7
	16-19	8,791	10,100	1,309	14.9
	20-24	10,823	17,200	6,377	58.9
	25-34	14,187	24,800	10,613	74.8
	35-44	11,632	15,800	4,168	35.8
	45-54	11,918	12,800	882	7.4
	55-64	8,881	13,300	4,419	49.8
	65+	9,914	15,500	5,586	56.3
	TOTAL	107,476	139,600	32,124	29.9%

1/ 1980 age and sex breakouts are estimates only. This detail will not be available from the census until 1982.

2/ Rounded. Actual census count is 275,226.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census; Oregon Employment Division

JACKSON-JOSEPHINE COUNTIES
PROJECTED POPULATION CHANGE 1970-1980

	Age Cohorts	Population April 1, 1970	Population April 1, 1980 1/	Change 1970-1980 Number	Change 1970-1980 Percent
BOTH SEXES	0-4	9,362	13,700	+ 4,338	+ 46.3%
	5-9	11,696	12,700	1,004	8.6
	10-15	15,894	17,400	1,506	9.5
	16-19	9,807	12,800	2,993	30.5
	20-24	8,244	15,300	7,056	85.6
	25-34	14,570	33,800	19,230	132.0
	35-44	14,222	21,700	7,478	52.6
	45-54	15,412	18,900	3,488	22.6
	55-64	14,337	18,800	4,463	31.1
	65+	16,735	26,200	9,465	56.6
	TOTAL	130,279	191,300 2/	61,021	46.8%
MALE	0-4	4,793	7,000	2,207	46.0%
	5-9	6,109	6,600	491	8.0
	10-15	8,034	9,100	1,066	13.3
	16-19	4,843	6,700	1,857	38.3
	20-24	3,749	8,000	4,251	113.4
	25-34	7,080	17,100	10,020	141.5
	35-44	6,940	10,500	3,560	51.3
	45-54	7,600	9,400	1,800	23.7
	55-64	7,118	8,800	1,682	23.6
	65+	7,997	11,600	3,603	45.1
	TOTAL	64,263	94,800	30,537	47.5%
FEMALE	0-4	4,569	6,700	2,131	46.6%
	5-9	5,587	6,100	513	9.2
	10-15	7,860	8,300	440	5.6
	16-19	4,964	6,100	1,136	22.9
	20-24	4,495	7,300	2,805	62.4
	25-34	7,490	16,700	9,210	123.0
	35-44	7,282	11,200	3,918	53.8
	45-54	7,812	9,500	1,688	21.6
	55-64	7,219	10,000	2,781	38.5
	65+	8,738	14,600	5,862	67.1
	TOTAL	66,016	96,500	30,484	46.2

1/ 1980 age and sex breakouts are estimates only. This detail will not be available from the census until 1982.

2/ Rounded. Actual census count is 191,276.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census; Oregon Employment Division

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING
1980

	Total Populaton	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo & Aleut.	Asian & Pacific Islander	Other	Persons of Spanish Origin
Oregon	2,632,663	2,490,192	37,059	27,309	34,767	43,336	65,833
Counties							
Baker	16,134	15,904	11	88	34	97	206
Benton	68,211	64,738	441	380	1,705	947	1,223
Clackamas	241,919	235,687	768	1,225	2,376	1,863	3,624
Clatsop	32,489	31,344	173	247	442	283	446
Columbia	35,646	34,943	35	281	136	251	528
Coos	64,047	61,719	74	1,308	455	491	1,124
Crook	13,091	12,831	3	119	35	103	181
Curry	16,992	16,499	13	332	51	97	225
Deschutes	62,142	61,005	38	493	257	349	1,052
Douglas	93,748	91,408	130	1,122	453	635	1,747
Gilliam	2,057	1,978	--	9	3	67	53
Grant	8,210	8,077	4	81	21	27	81
Harney	8,314	7,958	4	220	40	92	256
Hood River	15,835	14,485	39	158	297	856	1,042
Jackson	132,456	128,093	173	1,189	798	2,203	3,954
Jefferson	11,599	8,999	35	1,990	46	529	735
Josephine	58,820	57,607	48	597	218	350	1,183
Klamath	59,117	55,633	344	1,924	371	345	1,753
Lake	7,532	7,325	3	83	54	67	152
Lane	275,226	264,599	1,618	2,471	2,919	3,619	5,581
Lincoln	35,264	34,323	44	538	159	200	397
Linn	89,495	87,296	135	742	474	848	1,625
Malheur	26,896	23,133	77	134	824	2,728	3,801
Marion	204,692	193,250	1,258	1,977	1,975	6,232	9,702
Morrow	7,519	7,188	11	41	23	256	363
Multnomah	562,640	504,113	29,844	4,998	14,163	9,522	11,239
Polk	45,203	43,152	164	542	243	1,102	1,588
Sherman	2,172	2,143	3	5	11	10	31
Tillamook	21,164	20,732	35	194	97	106	209
Umatilla	58,861	54,955	134	1,500	331	1,941	2,682
Union	23,921	23,354	104	170	106	187	274
Wallowa	7,273	7,220	5	24	8	16	47
Wasco	21,732	20,676	65	617	114	260	486
Washington	245,401	233,239	1,090	1,082	5,130	4,860	6,405
Wheeler	1,513	1,503	--	4	2	4	7
Yamhill	55,332	53,083	136	424	396	1,293	1,831

Source: Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population and Housing

V. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE UNEMPLOYED

V. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE UNEMPLOYED

State of Oregon and Selected Prime Sponsors

For the large majority of workers much of their life style is influenced by their job--social contacts--amount of spendable income--etc. However, at any given time the life style for about 100,000 Oregon workers is one of looking for work and living on less income than desired. These Oregonians are among the unemployed.

Unemployed persons by reasons for unemployment are divided into four major groups.

1. Job losers are persons whose employment ended involuntarily and who immediately began looking for work. This group, most sensitive to changes in the economic climate, accounts for about one-half of the unemployed in the nation.

2. Job leavers are persons who quit or otherwise terminated their employment voluntarily and immediately began looking for work. Job leavers are about one-eighth (about 12 percent) of the total unemployed in the nation.

3. Reentrants are persons entering the labor market who previously worked at a full-time job lasting two weeks or longer but absent from the labor force for a period of time. Reentrants are about one-fourth (about 25 percent) of the total unemployed in the nation.

4. New entrants are persons who have never worked at a full-time job lasting two weeks or longer. New entrants account for about one-eighth (about 12 percent) of the total unemployed in the nation.

Characteristics of Oregon's State Insured Unemployed

Established in the 1930's, unemployment compensation was at first available to fewer than half of all workers. Over the years, both federal and state laws extended insurance protection. By 1974, 82 percent of all workers were covered nationwide. The unemployment insurance system provides weekly payments to many job losers for a limited time while they are looking for jobs. However, outside the regular unemployment insurance program are the self-employed, agricultural labor, household workers, certain commissioned salespersonnel and others. Temporary legislation passed in 1974 authorized payments to even many of these workers during periods of high unemployment. Also, some private employers have set up supplemental unemployment benefit plans which provide additional income for workers when they are laid off. Table V-2 lists selected characteristics of Oregon's insured unemployed workers.

Past relationships indicate that the insured unemployed will account for about half of the total unemployed during 1982. Most claimants are job losers who are temporarily out of work due to such factors as business failure, shifts in product line, and seasonal cutbacks.

The plight of job losers is generally considered to be more acute than that of persons whose unemployment stems from entry into the labor market or from quitting jobs. About half of the job losers, nationwide, are heads of households, and their unemployment normally results in a sharp curtailment of family income (as well as possible loss of accumulated pension rights and seniority), unless replaced by unemployment compensation, earnings of secondary workers, or other funds.

Due to seasonal employment patterns in some of Oregon's key industries, i.e., construction, food processing and lumber, there will be variations in the number of insured (covered) unemployed throughout the year. These seasonal changes are supplemented by general economic upturns and downturns such as the 1973-1975 recession and the subsequent economic improvement. The impact of the recession is clearly evident in Table V-2 comparing the duration of unemployment, 15 weeks and over, for the past several years. The proportion of the longer term unemployment rose substantially from 19.5 percent of all unemployed under the regular UI program in 1973 to 26.6 percent in 1976. Conversely, there was an equally significant decline in the proportion of the short-term (1-2 weeks) duration during the same period. The growth in long-term unemployment and the shrinkage of short-term unemployment was indicative of a decrease in job turnover, that is, people with jobs were less inclined to change their job status during this period. As business activity picked up following the recession, duration of unemployment began to drop with the proportion of those unemployed for 15 weeks or more declining from a peak of 26.6 percent in 1976 to 20.8 percent in 1979. This figure rose again in 1980-81 as new recessionary pressures impacted on the duration of unemployment.

The claimant distribution by major industry of last employment shows that most of Oregon's insured unemployed during 1980 had been employed in manufacturing (38.2 percent) or retail or wholesale trade (20.0 percent). Construction (15.0 percent) and services (11.1 percent) also were significantly represented (see Table V-2). The search for a new job by a job loser is more likely to focus on the industry and occupation of last employment.

The occupational distribution of claimants indicates a steady increase in the proportions of insured unemployed in the professional and technical occupations since 1970. This observation reflects a nationwide trend towards increased joblessness and underutilization among those persons by the U.S economic sector.

Beginning in the late 1960's and early 1970's, concern developed about the future employment prospects for persons holding college degrees, including masters and doctoral degrees. Federal cutbacks of funds for defense and space programs, combined with the weakened financial position of colleges and universities, produced a poor job market in these major sources of employment for those with advanced degrees. Also, in Oregon, the 1970 graduating class of teachers found the once prosperous teacher job market had suddenly dried up--forcing many new graduating teachers into other fields. Publicity about the surplus of college graduates high-lighted the troubled job market during this time. Numerous stories were told of even doctorate holders pumping gasoline, working on an assembly line, or accepting clerical jobs.

Even with an oversupply of professional and technical college degree holders, it is unlikely that their unemployment will be high relative to other groups in the labor force. Instead, underemployment--defined as employment in a job requiring significantly less skill than the worker has acquired--with its inherent job dissatisfaction, will become increasingly widespread as these highly trained and motivated people are eager to work--at most any job--rather than do nothing.

When persons with more education take jobs previously held by individuals with less education, bumping--a chain reaction felt to the lowest end--is set off down through the job market. In the future, workers without a college degree will have to take jobs requiring an even lower education level. There is evidence that some employers may encourage this action by artificially inflating hiring requirements above what is necessary to perform a particular job.

Characteristics of Oregon State Employment Service Applicants

Probably the best available description of the state's unemployed is the profile of Employment Service (ES) applicants (see Table V-3).

A characteristic shared by 51,952 (15 percent) of the Oregon ES applicants during FY 1980 was that of being a veteran. About 26 percent of all male and 1 percent of all female applicants were veterans. The 51,952 ES veteran applicants constitute nearly one-seventh of the 389,000 Oregon veterans. Nationwide, as is expected in Oregon and its prime sponsor areas, the youngest veterans are experiencing a higher unemployment rate than young nonvets (see Table V-1). Veterans over the age of 30 however, register slightly lower unemployment rates.

As Table V-3 shows, of the 342,047 statewide ES applicants in FY 1980, there were 75,285 (22 percent) economically disadvantaged persons, about twice the expected rate of the total Oregon population. It is concluded that these disadvantaged people seek employment services at a rate largely exceeding that of the general population. It should be noted that economically disadvantaged ES applicants are more likely to be a member of a minority group or female (especially age 25-44). While 17 percent of the male ES applicants were economically disadvantaged, 28 percent of the female applicants were disadvantaged (35 percent of females age 25-44). Economically disadvantaged persons comprised 21 percent of the white ES applicants, while 37 percent of nonwhite applicants were disadvantaged.

TABLE V-1

U.S. UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
COMPARING MALE VIETNAM-ERA
VETERANS AND NONVETERANS
1979 and 1980

	Veterans		Nonveterans	
	1979	1980	1979	1980
25-29	5.8%	10.0%	4.6%	7.5%
30-34	3.3	5.1	3.5	5.4
35-39	2.8	4.3	3.1	4.1
Total 25-39	3.9	6.0	3.9	6.0

SOURCE: Employment and Earnings, January 1981, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Table 55.

TABLE V-2

CHARACTERISTICS OF OREGON'S INSURED UNEMPLOYED
1974 - 1980

Characteristic	1974 Average	1974 Percent	1975 Average	1975 Percent	1976 Average	1976 Percent	1977 Average	1977 Percent	1978 Average	1978 Percent	1979 Average	1979 Percent	1980 Average	1980 Percent
Total, Both Sexes	35,379	100.0%	54,647	100.0%	42,663	100.0%	39,538	100.0%	31,965	100.0%	34,020	100.0%	52,897	100.0%
Male	23,322	65.9	36,804	67.3	26,457	62.0	24,766	62.6	20,186	63.2	22,060	64.8	36,127	68.3
Female	12,057	34.1	17,843	32.7	16,206	38.0	14,772	37.4	11,779	36.8	11,960	35.2	16,770	31.7
Industry	35,379	100.0	54,647	100.0	42,663	100.0	39,538	100.0	31,965	100.0	34,020	100.0	52,897	100.0
Construction	4,523	12.8	6,506	11.9	5,477	12.8	4,616	11.7	3,595	11.3	3,964	11.7	7,959	15.0
Manufacturing	14,816	41.9	22,654	41.5	14,499	34.0	13,261	33.6	10,780	33.7	11,040	32.5	20,206	38.2
Food	2,750	7.8	3,531	6.5	2,970	7.0	2,473	6.3	2,557	8.0	2,048	6.0	2,996	5.7
Lumber & Wood Products	7,060	20.0	9,817	18.0	5,359	12.5	5,700	14.4	4,527	14.2	5,055	14.9	10,054	19.0
Other Manufacturing	5,006	14.1	9,306	17.0	6,170	14.5	5,108	12.9	3,696	11.5	3,935	11.6	7,156	13.5
Transp., Comm. & Utilities	1,643	4.6	2,355	4.3	2,130	5.0	2,068	5.2	1,547	4.8	1,542	4.5	2,008	3.8
Trade	7,619	21.5	11,095	20.3	9,276	21.7	8,856	22.4	7,102	22.2	7,266	21.4	10,556	20.0
Finance & Real Estate	1,213	3.4	1,610	2.9	1,263	3.0	1,193	3.0	929	2.9	957	2.8	1,414	2.7
Services	4,184	11.8	6,691	12.2	5,979	14.0	5,271	13.3	4,336	13.6	4,590	13.5	5,851	11.1
All Others	1,381	3.9	3,736	6.8	4,039	9.5	4,253	10.8	3,676	11.5	4,660	13.7	4,903	9.2
Occupation	35,379	100.0	54,647	100.0	42,663	100.0	39,538	100.0	31,965	100.0	34,020	100.0	52,897	100.0
Professional & Technical	3,256	9.2	5,093	9.3	4,595	10.8	4,873	12.3	4,062	12.7	4,622	13.6	4,937	9.3
Clerical & Sales	6,575	18.6	10,021	18.3	9,252	21.7	7,965	20.2	6,254	19.6	6,296	18.5	8,998	17.0
Services	3,433	9.7	5,235	9.6	4,479	10.5	4,010	10.1	3,241	10.1	3,300	9.7	4,268	8.1
Processing	2,702	7.6	3,870	7.1	2,832	6.6	2,370	6.0	2,447	7.6	2,179	6.4	3,756	7.1
Machine Trades	3,888	11.0	6,269	11.5	3,699	8.7	3,662	9.3	2,704	8.5	3,049	9.0	7,458	14.1
Bench Work	2,064	5.8	3,279	6.0	1,591	3.7	1,911	4.8	1,386	4.3	1,570	4.6	3,409	6.4
Structural Work	6,161	17.4	9,458	17.3	8,516	20.0	7,133	18.0	5,270	16.5	6,016	17.7	10,779	20.4
Misc. & Others	7,300	20.6	11,422	20.9	7,699	18.0	7,614	19.3	6,601	20.7	6,988	20.5	9,292	17.6
Duration of Unemployment	35,379	100.0	54,647	100.0	42,663	100.0	39,538	100.0	31,965	100.0	34,020	100.0	52,897	100.0
1-2 Weeks	8,583	24.3	10,711	19.6	8,719	20.5	8,237	20.8	7,512	23.5	8,388	24.7	10,035	19.0
3-4 Weeks	5,297	15.0	7,266	13.3	5,469	12.8	5,280	13.4	4,445	13.9	4,736	13.9	7,290	13.8
5-14 Weeks	13,822	39.1	22,288	40.8	17,115	40.1	15,819	40.0	12,937	40.6	13,806	40.6	23,400	44.2
15 Weeks & Over	7,677	21.7	14,382	26.3	11,360	26.6	10,202	25.8	7,021	22.0	7,090	20.8	12,172	23.0
Age	35,379	100.0	54,647	100.0	42,663	100.0	39,538	100.0	31,965	100.0	34,020	100.0	52,897	100.0
Under 25	8,468	23.9	13,234	24.2	10,096	23.7	8,391	21.2	6,379	20.0	6,812	20.0	11,458	21.7
25-34	10,442	29.5	17,254	31.6	13,725	32.2	13,790	34.9	11,505	36.0	12,913	38.0	19,844	37.5
35-44	5,487	15.5	8,408	15.4	6,536	15.3	6,422	16.2	5,452	17.0	5,992	17.6	10,227	19.3
45-54	5,460	15.4	7,938	14.5	5,655	13.2	5,141	13.0	4,150	13.0	4,248	12.5	6,232	11.8
55-64	4,298	12.1	6,066	11.1	5,208	12.2	4,497	11.4	3,449	10.8	3,363	9.9	4,565	8.6
65 & Over	1,224	3.5	1,747	3.2	1,443	3.4	1,297	3.3	1,030	3.2	692	2.0	571	1.1

1/ Includes persons filing for Oregon Regular State Unemployment Insurance (UI) program benefits for the mid-month weekly survey period. Excludes persons filing for Federal UI program benefits (EB, FSB and SUA).

TABLE V-3

ANALYSIS OF APPLICANT POPULATION
October 1, 1979 through September 30, 1980

APPLICANT CHARACTERISTICS	TOTAL APPLICANTS						DISADVANTAGED APPLICANTS					VETERAN APPLICANTS		
	TOTAL	UNEMPLOYED	EMPLOYED PRT/TME	YOUTH 16/21	HANDICAPPED	PUBLIC ASSIST	TOTAL	UNEMPLOYED	EMPLOYED PRT/TME	EMPLOYED FUL/TME	YOUTH 16/21	TOTAL	DISABLD	VIETNAM ERA
SEX/AGE.TOTAL	342047	316719	11693	83533	21563	21013	75285	66556	4173	4554	15617	51952	2700	22706
MALE	192980	178471	5107	46691	13709	3725	32817	30245	1503	1369	7798	49944	2589	22016
14-15	2113	2072	34	0	22	24	124	118	5	1	0	22	0	8
16-17	6916	6580	233	6916	109	366	1308	1183	67	58	1308	50	1	6
18	8572	8012	320	8572	149	166	1474	1349	71	54	1474	174	9	7
19	10539	9887	357	10539	222	146	1629	1501	82	46	1629	380	13	13
20-21	21665	19513	525	20665	700	260	3387	3126	159	102	3387	2106	51	141
22-24	31925	29111	853	0	1401	381	5359	4917	282	160	0	6489	191	2762
25-44	92065	86924	2325	0	7794	1961	16541	15270	710	561	0	31182	1607	18438
45-54	11955	11261	354	0	1762	289	2334	1883	94	64	0	5724	364	508
55-64	6381	6103	124	0	1216	126	821	773	29	19	0	3397	313	108
65 AND OVER	1574	1562	45	0	214	6	136	128	4	4	0	420	40	25
FEMALE	149467	138248	6593	36842	7854	16288	42468	36313	2670	3185	7819	2008	111	690
14-15	1619	1585	21	0	11	15	107	96	5	6	0	0	0	0
16-17	5490	5124	257	5493	98	383	1311	1174	68	69	1311	7	4	2
18	7252	6665	393	7252	107	217	1414	1263	104	47	1414	15	1	0
19	8712	8022	419	8712	118	243	1776	1588	126	62	1776	27	1	1
20-21	15388	14186	644	15388	329	650	3318	3016	179	123	3318	144	5	8
22-24	21669	19740	871	0	567	1393	5282	4732	321	229	0	434	20	115
25-44	71336	63667	3236	0	4588	11752	25082	20805	1630	2647	0	1152	78	554
45-54	11476	10485	493	0	1328	1283	3035	2604	178	253	0	123	5	7
55-64	6125	5773	229	0	643	314	1008	911	56	41	0	128	4	2
65 AND OVER	1009	934	41	0	80	34	139	124	3	8	0	8	1	1
SEX/RACE.ETHNIC TOTAL	342047	316719	11693	83533	21563	21013	75285	66556	4173	4554	15617	51952	2700	22706
MALE	192980	178471	5107	46691	13709	3725	32817	30245	1503	1369	7798	49944	2589	22016
WHITE NOT HISP	173682	162990	4603	42412	12662	2195	24964	24779	1287	398	6452	47518	2460	20874
BLACK NOT HISP	4883	4662	119	1122	433	117	1334	1263	48	23	314	980	54	455
HISPANIC	7115	6663	225	1632	306	122	1596	1437	97	62	378	744	39	363
AMER INDIAN & ALASKAN NATIVE	1816	1742	31	371	135	38	408	384	8	16	104	442	20	203
ASIAN & PAC IS	4273	4049	133	972	110	1337	2316	2198	54	64	503	150	14	72
IRA	814	765	25	132	41	16	193	184	9	6	47	110	2	49
FEMALE	149467	138648	6593	36842	7854	16288	42468	36313	2670	3185	7819	2008	111	690
WHITE NOT HISP	137902	125222	6193	34015	7223	13825	37292	31533	2446	3113	6820	1926	107	664
BLACK NOT HISP	3673	3326	145	885	270	1014	2652	1803	92	157	343	28	0	9
HISPANIC	3509	3215	129	921	174	457	1363	1182	71	114	283	23	1	9
AMER INDIAN & ALASKAN NATIVE	1323	1218	42	336	86	182	486	432	18	36	93	16	1	5
ASIAN & PAC IS	2572	2418	63	566	72	756	1292	1207	32	53	241	8	0	1
IRA	468	449	21	119	29	54	183	156	11	16	39	7	2	2
SEX/HIGH.EMPLED TOTAL	342047	316719	11693	83533	21563	21013	75285	66556	4173	4554	15617	51952	2700	22706
MALE	192980	178471	5107	46691	13709	3725	32817	30245	1503	1069	7798	49944	2589	22016
8-7	6969	6696	152	799	462	747	2183	2062	64	54	272	442	28	49
8-11	51489	49614	1253	21993	4167	1466	11593	10805	450	335	4516	9375	404	2768
12	77926	73243	1721	18388	5240	994	11113	10221	463	426	2250	23572	1060	10436
OVER 12	55796	51318	1977	5514	3760	525	7937	7157	526	254	760	16555	1097	8771
FEMALE	149467	138248	6593	36842	7854	16288	42468	36313	2670	3485	7819	2008	111	690
0-7	3717	3555	63	357	320	355	1669	1546	41	82	158	7	0	2
8-11	37285	34429	1472	14666	2454	5434	14426	12634	755	1317	4268	141	15	37
12	66132	59954	2746	15462	3404	6897	17266	14543	1157	1661	2640	1049	52	317
OVER 12	42332	37910	2313	5957	1676	2698	9133	7590	817	726	953	811	44	334

TABLE V-4

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF OREGON VETERANS
IN CIVILIAN LIFE, BY AGE

September 1979

ALL AGES	385,000
17-19	1,000
20-24	15,000
25-29	28,000
30-34	52,000
35-39	34,000
40-44	32,000
45-49	35,000
50-54	46,000
55-59	57,000
60-64	42,000
65-69	21,000
70-74	10,000
75-79	3,000
80-84	6,000
85+	3,000
Median Age	45-49

SOURCE: State and County Veteran Population, September 1979, Veterans Administration

OREGON VETERAN POPULATION MARCH 31, 1977

COUNTY	TOTAL VETERANS*	WAR VETERANS							POST VIETNAM ERA	SERVICE BETWEEN KOREAN CONFLICT AND VIETNAM ERA ONLY
		TOTAL*	VIETNAM ERA		KOREAN CONFLICT		WORLD WAR II	WORLD WAR I		
			TOTAL	NO SERVICE IN KOREAN CONFLICT	TOTAL	NO SERVICE IN WORLD WAR II				
TOTAL--Sept. 1980	389,000	337,000	122,000	115,000	65,000	48,000	166,000	8,000	14,000	38,000
TOTAL--March 1977	370,000	330,000	109,000	103,000	66,000	49,000	167,000	11,000	3,000	37,000
BAKER	2,630	2,350	620	580	490	410	1,240	120	10	260
BENTON	8,910	7,820	3,630	3,500	1,330	960	3,180	180	80	1,010
CLACKAMAS	29,570	26,270	7,890	7,330	6,140	4,630	13,530	780	180	3,110
CLATSOP	4,930	4,500	1,100	980	1,030	550	2,750	220	30	400
COLUMBIA	4,960	4,440	1,340	1,240	970	690	2,330	170	30	490
COOS	9,810	8,760	2,620	2,450	1,840	1,400	4,640	270	60	980
CROOK	1,570	1,410	360	340	260	250	750	60	10	160
CURRY	2,020	1,850	390	360	310	240	1,170	80	10	160
DESCHUTES	5,520	4,920	1,610	1,510	1,060	770	2,430	200	40	570
DOUGLAS	12,430	11,190	2,950	2,730	2,330	1,740	6,260	460	70	1,170
GILLIAM	350	330	90	90	20	20	190	20	---	20
GRANT	990	900	250	240	130	100	510	40	10	80
HARNEY	1,260	1,110	340	330	230	220	530	30	10	140
HOOD RIVER	2,210	2,000	450	410	450	310	1,200	80	10	200
JACKSON	17,650	15,900	4,310	4,010	3,220	2,400	8,830	660	100	1,650
JEFFERSON	1,480	1,310	480	450	270	210	620	20	10	160
JOSEPHINE	5,810	5,250	1,320	1,210	1,120	790	2,900	350	30	520
KLAMATH	9,330	8,260	3,070	2,930	1,550	1,230	3,880	220	70	1,000
LAKE	980	890	220	210	140	120	540	20	10	80
LANE	37,620	33,230	12,210	11,590	6,830	5,210	15,630	800	280	4,100
LINCOLN	4,460	4,100	810	730	820	550	2,520	300	20	340
LINN	12,220	10,830	3,960	3,820	1,800	1,580	5,120	320	90	1,290
MALHEUR	3,040	2,730	830	790	490	380	1,440	110	20	290
MARION	25,390	22,530	7,430	6,980	4,910	3,700	10,940	910	170	2,690
MORROW	630	580	110	100	110	90	360	30	---	50
MULTNOMAH	104,610	93,460	32,730	30,990	17,840	12,290	46,750	3,430	760	10,390
POLK	5,900	5,230	1,870	1,770	1,070	780	2,480	200	40	620
SHERMAN	310	270	80	70	80	50	150	10	---	30
TILLAMOOK	2,740	2,490	690	650	420	310	1,420	110	20	240
UMATILLA	7,260	6,580	1,620	1,510	1,240	960	3,880	220	40	640
UNION	3,110	2,770	1,040	990	520	360	1,320	90	20	320
WALLOWA	1,210	1,070	370	340	250	180	520	30	10	130
WASCO	3,350	3,020	780	730	580	460	1,750	80	20	310
WASHINGTON	29,080	25,670	9,670	9,190	5,250	3,960	11,960	560	230	3,190
WHEELER	360	330	90	80	50	30	200	10	---	30
YAMHILL	5,990	5,340	1,700	1,600	1,110	830	2,690	230	40	610

*EXCLUDES SPANISH AMERICAN WAR VETERANS
DETAILS MAY NOT ADD TO TOTAL DUE TO ROUNDING

SOURCE: County Veteran Population, Veterans Administration, March 1977.

VI. ESTIMATES OF NEEDS FOR EMPLOYMENT AND JOB TRAINING SERVICES

VI. ESTIMATES OF NEEDS FOR EMPLOYMENT AND JOB TRAINING SERVICES

Following are data extracted from the basic CETA planning tables for 1982. Estimates of the number of people in particular groups have been prepared to be used as an indicator of relative magnitude of need.

The following tables list several categories of persons very likely to have a strong need for job training and employment services. These categories are not mutually exclusive--persons are included in more than one grouping.

Additional detail is available. If the following tables do not meet your geographic or target group needs, contact us at:

telephone 378-8657/6

or

Employment Division
Research and Statistics - LMI
875 Union Street N.E.
Salem, OR 97311

Unemployed - 1982

The unemployed are out-of-work persons who are able, available, and actively seeking work.

	State of Oregon	Mid-Willamette Valley	Lane County	Jackson-Josephine
Percent of Labor Force	8.0%	7.8%	8.1%	10.9%
Unemployed - Total	107,500	11,830	11,400	9,800
Male	58,500	5,630	5,850	6,260
Female	49,000	6,200	5,550	3,540

Unemployed 15+ Weeks - 1982

The following is an estimate of the number of different individuals age 16 and over who will incure 15 weeks or more unemployment during 1982.

	State of Oregon	Mid-Willamette Valley	Lane County	Jackson-Josephine
15+ Weeks Total	101,600	10,980	10,800	10,390
Female	55,500	6,125	5,140	6,310
Nonwhite	13,650	1,875	735	350

Economically Disadvantaged - 1982

This group is defined as those people, age 14 and over, whose family income is at a level lower than the Federal Poverty Income Guidelines. For example, a nonfarm family of four earning less than $8,450 in 1981 is considered economically disadvantaged. See the following tables for more detail.

	State of Oregon	Mid-Willamette Valley	Lane County	Jackson-Josephine	Balance of State
Poverty - Total	174,400	22,300	17,700	15,100	56,500
Female	102,600	13,200	8,640	9,710	33,400
Nonwhite	27,300	3,610	1,180	490	4,700

CETA Eligible - 1982

These are estimates of the number of persons potentially eligible for CETA programs during 1982.

	State of Oregon	Mid-Willamette Valley	Lane County	Jackson-Josephine	Balance of State
Eligible - Total	237,600	29,600	23,400	20,700	80,100
Female	101,600	12,600	10,280	8,860	35,900
Nonwhite	22,420	2,860	1,310	500	5,300

PROJECTED POPULATION BY AGE, SEX, RACE, AND ECONOMIC STATUS -- 1982

	Oregon	Baker	Benton	Clackamas	Clatsop
Total Population	2,750,400	16,600	71,800	256,900	33,300
Sex					
Male	1,339,800	8,050	35,600	128,100	16,300
Female	1,410,600	8,550	36,200	128,800	17,000
Age					
0-13	571,400	3,660	13,850	54,700	6,960
14-15	95,800	580	1,870	9,000	1,170
16-19	206,900	1,150	8,040	19,300	2,700
20-21	102,100	400	6,250	8,500	800
22-44	910,900	4,800	27,570	94,000	9,620
45-54	277,700	1,660	5,170	26,200	3,330
55+	585,600	4,350	9,050	45,200	8,720
Race/Ethnic Group					
White*	2,536,000	16,165	66,930	246,350	31,690
Black*	37,700	10	460	840	180
Hispanic	69,500	210	1,290	3,950	460
American Indian or Alaskan Native*	28,500	90	400	1,300	250
Asian or Pacific Islander*	36,000	35	1,790	2,520	450
Other*	42,700	90	930	1,940	270
Economically Disadvantaged Age 14 and over	1,744,000	1,490	5,240	11,000	2,470
Sex					
Male	72,800	625	2,410	3,270	990
Female	102,600	865	2,830	7,730	1,480
Race/Ethnic Group					
White*	147,100	1,435	4,840	10,110	2,365
Black*	8,400	10	70	110	10
Hispanic	7,400	15	155	220	25
American Indian or Alaskan Native*	2,100	10	40	105	25
Asian or Pacific Islander*	9,500	20	135	455	45
Other*	**	**	**	**	**

* Not Hispanic.
** Included in the above categories.

NOTE: Counties may not add to Oregon due to rounding.

SOURCE: Oregon Employment Division, Research and Statistics

PROJECTED POPULATION BY AGE, SEX, RACE, AND ECONOMIC STATUS -- 1982

	Columbia	Coos	Crook	Curry	Deschutes
Total Population	37,600	64,700	13,500	17,300	68,200
Sex					
Male	18,200	31,450	6,550	8,390	33,200
Female	19,400	33,250	6,950	8,910	35,000
Age					
0-13	9,060	15,140	2,930	3,880	15,140
14-15	1,350	2,330	460	590	2,460
16-19	2,710	4,660	900	1,160	4,910
20-21	1,170	2,140	430	480	1,980
22-44	12,030	21,220	4,330	5,170	21,620
45-54	3,720	6,660	1,400	1,940	7,090
55+	7,560	12,550	3,050	4,080	15,000
Race/Ethnic Group					
White*	36,330	61,270	13,050	16,575	65,860
Black*	35	75	5	15	40
Hispanic	555	1,135	185	230	1,150
American Indian or Alaskan Native*	295	1,320	125	335	540
Asian or Pacific Islander*	145	460	35	50	280
Other*	240	440	100	95	330
Economically Disadvantaged Age 14 and over	2,100	3,340	810	1,240	4,240
Sex					
Male	635	1,300	370	645	1,555
Female	1,465	2,040	440	595	2,685
Race/Ethnic Group					
White*	2,025	3,190	800	1,195	4,110
Black*	10	5	0	5	30
Hispanic	25	45	5	15	55
American Indian or Alaskan Native*	15	55	5	20	30
Asian or Pacific Islander*	25	45	0	5	15
Other*	**	**	**	**	**

* Not Hispanic.
** Included in the above categories.

NOTE: Counties may not add to Oregon due to rounding.

SOURCE: Oregon Employment Division, Research and Statistics

PROJECTED POPULATION BY AGE, SEX, RACE, AND ECONOMIC STATUS -- 1982

	Douglas	Gilliam	Grant	Harney	Hood River
Total Population	98,600	2,100	8,400	8,600	16,500
Sex					
Male	47,900	1,020	4,070	4,150	8,020
Female	50,700	1,080	4,330	4,450	8,480
Age					
0-13	23,570	460	1,860	1,940	3,600
14-15	3,750	80	300	290	610
16-19	7,490	160	600	590	1,220
20-21	2,960	80	240	280	430
22-44	31,850	640	2,630	2,970	4,790
45-54	10,250	220	860	890	1,910
55+	18,730	460	1,910	1,640	3,940
Race/Ethnic Group					
White*	94,390	1,970	8,185	7,980	14,060
Black*	140	0	5	5	40
Hispanic	1,840	55	80	265	1,090
American Indian or Alaskan Native*	1,180	10	80	230	165
Asian or Pacific Islander*	475	5	20	40	310
Other*	575	60	30	80	835
Economically Disadvantaged Age 14 and over	6,670	95	580	400	1,170
Sex					
Male	2,785	10	315	200	560
Female	3,885	85	265	200	610
Race/Ethnic Group					
White*	6,390	90	570	360	1,055
Black*	10	0	0	0	15
Hispanic	130	5	5	0	60
American Indian or Alaskan Native*	105	0	5	30	10
Asian or Pacific Islander*	35	0	0	10	30
Other*	**	**	**	**	**

* Not Hispanic.
** Included in the above categories.

NOTE: Counties may not add to Oregon due to rounding.

SOURCE: Oregon Employment Division, Research and Statistics

PROJECTED POPULATION BY AGE, SEX, RACE, AND ECONOMIC STATUS -- 1982

	Jackson	Jefferson	Josephine	Klamath	Lake
Total Population	141,000	12,400	63,000	61,000	7,800
Sex					
Male	69,900	6,010	31,240	29,800	3,780
Female	71,100	6,390	31,760	31,200	4,020
Age					
0-13	27,800	3,250	12,380	14,040	1,770
14-15	4,500	470	2,030	2,070	300
16-19	9,700	940	3,970	4,270	630
20-21	4,400	360	2,170	2,500	190
22-44	48,100	4,050	20,840	20,860	2,430
45-54	14,100	1,310	5,880	6,220	830
55+	32,400	2,020	15,730	11,040	1,650
Race/Ethnic Group					
White*	132,360	8,895	60,500	55,685	7,425
Black*	180	35	50	355	5
Hispanic	4,210	790	1,270	1,810	160
American Indian or Alaskan Native*	1,270	2,125	640	1,985	85
Asian or Pacific Islander*	850	50	230	385	55
Other*	2,130	505	310	780	70
Economically Disadvantaged Age 14 and over	9,540	910	5,570	3,860	620
Sex					
Male	3,330	460	2,070	1,615	325
Female	6,210	450	3,500	2,245	295
Race/Ethnic Group					
White*	9,225	605	5,395	3,390	580
Black*	25	30	15	100	0
Hispanic	135	155	75	120	10
American Indian or Alaskan Native*	55	110	45	200	0
Asian or Pacific Islander*	100	10	40	50	30
Other*	**	**	**	**	**

* Not Hispanic.
** Included in the above categories.

NOTE: Counties may not add to Oregon due to rounding.

SOURCE: Oregon Employment Division, Research and Statistics

PROJECTED POPULATION BY AGE, SEX, RACE, AND ECONOMIC STATUS -- 1982

	Lane	Lincoln	Linn	Malheur	Marion
Total Population	288,400	37,700	92,100	28,000	217,800
Sex					
Male	141,800	18,400	44,900	13,600	105,900
Female	146,600	19,300	47,200	14,400	11,900
Age					
0-13	55,000	7,200	21,910	6,800	44,000
14-15	10,900	1,240	3,410	1,150	7,340
16-19	25,700	2,600	6,820	2,380	15,530
20-21	15,600	980	3,220	840	7,400
22-44	97,600	9,990	30,120	8,200	72,700
45-54	28,600	4,300	9,210	2,860	21,450
55+	55,000	11,390	17,410	5,770	49,380
Race/Ethnic Group					
White*	271,040	36,290	88,250	20,320	195,820
Black*	1,760	50	140	80	1,340
Hispanic	6,080	420	1,670	3,960	10,320
American Indian or Alaskan Native*	2,590	575	765	140	2,100
Asian or Pacific Islander*	3,060	170	490	860	2,100
Other*	3,870	195	785	2,640	6,120
Economically Disadvantaged Age 14 and over	17,700	3,060	5,360	2,910	14,700
Sex					
Male	9,060	1,170	2,180	1,375	6,370
Female	8,640	1,890	3,180	1,535	8,330
Race/Ethnic Group					
White*	16,520	2,970	5,080	1,660	11,995
Black*	305	10	25	35	315
Hispanic	375	30	135	1,180	1,280
American Indian or Alaskan Native*	175	40	25	20	180
Asian or Pacific Islander*	325	10	95	15	930
Other*	**	**	**	**	**

* Not Hispanic.
** Included in the above categories.

NOTE: Counties may not add to Oregon due to rounding.

SOURCE: Oregon Employment Division, Research and Statistics

PROJECTED POPULATION BY AGE, SEX, RACE, AND ECONOMIC STATUS -- 1982

	Morrow	Multnomah	Polk	Sherman	Tillamook	Umatilla
Total Population	8,200	562,000	47,800	2,200	22,100	62,800
Sex						
Male	3,990	266,900	23,200	1,070	10,800	30,600
Female	4,210	295,100	24,600	1,130	11,300	32,200
Age						
0-13	1,820	111,500	9,650	450	4,780	13,450
14-15	300	18,300	1,610	80	800	2,320
16-19	620	38,600	3,410	160	1,610	4,960
20-21	200	20,100	1,620	50	570	2,070
22-44	2,390	178,400	15,960	650	6,340	19,150
45-54	800	55,400	4,710	270	2,320	6,850
55+	2,070	139,700	10,840	540	5,680	14,000
Race/Ethnic Group						
White*	7,460	492,130	44,040	2,140	21,445	55,915
Black*	10	30,010	170	5	35	145
Hispanic	400	11,400	1,680	30	220	2,860
American Indian or Alaskan Native*	45	4,990	570	5	205	1,600
Asian or Pacific Islander*	25	14,150	260	10	100	355
Other*	260	9,320	1,080	10	95	1,925
Economically Disadvantaged Age 14 and over	510	43,300	3,440	190	1,530	4,320
Sex						
Male	230	19,380	1,275	45	575	1,650
Female	280	23,920	2,165	145	955	2,670
Race/Ethnic Group						
White*	435	28,720	3,035	180	1,445	3,780
Black*	0	7,020	45	0	10	15
Hispanic	75	1,105	240	0	15	380
American Indian or Alaskan Native*	0	440	45	0	20	130
Asian or Pacific Islander*	0	6,015	75	10	40	15
Other*	**	**	**	**	**	**

* Not Hispanic.
** Included in the above categories.

NOTE: Counties may not add to Oregon due to rounding.

SOURCE: Oregon Employment Division, Research and Statistics

PROJECTED POPULATION BY AGE, SEX, RACE, AND ECONOMIC STATUS -- 1982

	Union	Wallowa	Wasco	Washington	Wheeler	Yamhill
Total Population	25,100	7,600	22,300	266,500	1,500	59,000
Sex						
Male	12,270	3,670	10,860	130,300	720	29,000
Female	12,830	3,930	11,440	136,200	780	30,000
Age						
0-13	5,230	1,580	4,820	55,400	310	11,550
14-15	930	280	800	9,600	50	2,450
16-19	2,080	570	1,630	20,300	120	4,760
20-21	1,080	170	600	10,100	40	1,680
22-44	7,880	2,200	6,780	94,100	450	18,440
45-54	2,380	890	2,520	2,900	190	6,340
55+	5,520	1,910	5,150	48,000	340	13,780
Race/Ethnic Group						
White*	24,230	7,495	20,740	246,680	1,485	54,775
Black*	110	5	70	1,180	0	145
Hispanic	290	50	500	6,960	5	1,950
American Indian or Alaskan Native*	180	25	635	1,175	5	450
Asian or Pacific Islander*	110	10	115	5,570	0	420
Other*	180	15	240	4,935	5	1,260
Economically Disadvantaged Age 14 and over	1,380	660	1,220	8,600	90	4,130
Sex						
Male	345	310	335	2,600	40	1,430
Female	1,035	350	885	6,000	50	2,700
Race/Ethnic Group						
White*	1,340	660	1,125	6,710	90	3,630
Black*	20	0	10	100	0	20
Hispanic	5	0	40	935	0	315
American Indian or Alaskan Native*	5	0	40	50	0	30
Asian or Pacific Islander*	10	0	5	805	0	135
Other*	**	**	**	**	**	**

* Not Hispanic.
** Included in the above categories.

NOTE: Counties may not add to Oregon due to rounding.

SOURCE: Oregon Employment Division, Research and Statistics

VII. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

VII. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

State of Oregon and Selected Prime Sponsors

An abbreviated definition of an "economically disadvantaged" person is one who is a member of a family which receives cash welfare payments or whose annual income in relation to family size and location does not exceed the most recently established poverty levels determined in accordance with criteria established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

Income levels for families of one through six persons are shown below for the Continental U.S. The poverty level guidelines are issued on an annual or as needed basis and are subject to revision to reflect inflation's effect on the cost of living.

It is estimated there will be over 174,000 economically disadvantaged individuals over the age of 14 in Oregon in 1982. As a percent of population, geographically the economically disadvantaged are widely distributed throughout the state.

Some surprising conclusions about the economically disadvantaged come from a study conducted over a seven year period by the University of Michigan. Among major findings:

- Education is the single most important factor in determining whether a family is economically disadvantaged.
- Disintegration of families is a major contributor to the movement of people into poverty.
- Rural residents run a bigger risk of being poor than do city dwellers.
- There are relatively few "hard core poor" who stay in the poverty class year after year.

Also, other research finds that individuals who have poverty level incomes display greater proportions of the characteristics of:

- Racial minority members.
- Persons over 65 years of age.
- Handicapped.

TABLE VII-1

POVERTY INCOME GUIDELINES FOR ALL STATES EXCEPT ALASKA AND HAWAII
(March 1981 Revision)

Size of Family Unit	Nonfarm Family	Farm Family
1	$4,310	$3,680
2	5,690	4,850
3	7,070	6,020
4	8,450	7,190
5	9,830	8,360
6	11,210	9,530

For family units with more than 6 members, add $1,380 for each additional member in a nonfarm family and $1,170 for each additional member in a farm family.

TABLE VII-2

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF THE ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED -- 1982
Age 14 and Over

Area	Total	Pct. of Population Age 14+	Females	Nonwhite
Oregon	174,400	8.0%	102,600	27,400
Mid-Willamette Valley	22,270	8.6	13,195	3,610
Lane County	17,700	7.6	8,640	1,180
Jackson-Josephine	15,100	9.2	9,710	490
Balance of State	56,500	8.6	33,410	4,700

SOURCE: State of Oregon Employment Division, Research and Statistics

Education

Education often is the key to determining whether a family enters or remains in the poverty category. Many experts conclude that having at least eight grades of schooling drastically drops a person's chances of being persistently poor (poor for five consecutive years or more). Additional education beyond the eighth grade further insures finding adequate employment and escaping poverty, although to a lesser degree.

Lower educational attainment, especially below the fourth grade level, signals a population group with possible high potential for becoming recipients of social service and welfare programs. Data available for 1975 show that 13.7 percent of Oregon head of families with less than 8 years of schooling were below poverty level. This compares with 5.9 percent for all education levels.

In 1970 Oregon's proportion of adults (age 25+) with four grades or less of education was 2.3 per 100 population. Counties with high percentages of adults with fourth grade education or less include:

Malheur	4.9%
Wasco	4.8
Umatilla	4.0

With low percentages:

Benton	1.1%
Harney	1.3
Union	1.5
Wallowa	1.5
Washington	1.5

However, it must be expected that in the years since the census, all these percentages will fall somewhat because a higher ratio of the young adults passing the 25 year mark have more than fourth grade education than does the balance of the adult population.

Some experts in acknowledging the education/income correlation argue that the causal relationship is not that a lack of education causes poverty, but that both lack of education and poverty are the effects of a cause such as old age, lack of mental ability, lack of social graces, cultural/religious practices or others.

The following table demonstrates a correlation between education and income.

TABLE VII-3

1975 INCOME OF FAMILY HEADS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER
BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT
State of Oregon

		Number	Median Income
Total Age 25+		571,000	$14,368
Elementary:	1-8 years	81,000	9,221
	8 years	49,000	10,272
High School:	1-4 years	263,000	14,020
	4 years	186,000	14,463
College:	1-4 years	228,000	16,779
	4+ years	114,000	19,123

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 113.

Lack of education, whatever its cause, not only handicaps adults, but affects their children. The Michigan study found that in the case of a father who has less than six years of schooling, his youngsters run a much higher than normal risk of growing up in long-range poverty. If a parent finishes high school, the proportion of his children in poverty drops perceptibly.

Education of less than high school graduation is quite common in Oregon. In fact, even with Oregon's large net in-migration, a number equal to only 68.5 percent of the students who started in the ninth grade in 1975 graduated with the class of 1979.

Over the years, the job opportunities available to those with lesser education have been increasingly constrained. This is illustrated by a comparison of the relative concentration in different occupations of workers with less than 12 years of school. During the past several decades, there have been sharp declines in the relative share of jobs in the higher status professional, technical and managerial occupations and sharp increases in their relative concentration in the "lower status" occupational groups characterized by lower wages and harder work.

Family Disintegration

Breakups of families contribute greatly to enlarging the numbers of economically disadvantaged. A family headed by a female is more than twice as likely to be poor--and stay poor--as one led by a male. This is largely because women job seekers usually have fewer qualifications and less work experience than men and thus find it more difficult to find a job with sufficient pay to keep them above poverty. Also, if a woman has small children, the choice to go to work and earn money or to stay home and go on welfare is very difficult indeed.

Rural Residence

Studies show that people living close to a large city have a considerably smaller chance of being below the poverty level than those in more rural settings. The industrial base of Oregon's rural regions is characteristically agricultural with typically low paying, seasonal jobs.

Eight areas in Oregon with a 1970 Census population of 2,500 or more had at least 1½ times the state's average (8.6 percent) of families below the poverty level during 1969. Only two of the eight localities are located in a metropolitan area, and these two are relatively small towns about 15 miles removed from the metropolitan's major city center. These eight areas are:

Area	Percent of Families Below Poverty Level	Location of Area
Nyssa	16.7%	Malheur County - Eastern Oregon
Independence	16.6	Polk County - Willamette Valley
Silverton	16.2	Marion County - Willamette Valley
Sutherlin	15.3	Douglas County - Southwestern Oregon
Fruitdale	14.3	Josephine County - Unincorporated Area South of Grants Pass
Milton-Freewater	14.1	Umatilla County - Northeastern Oregon
Ontario	13.4	Malheur County - Eastern Oregon
Newport	13.2	Lincoln County - Western Oregon

The reasons for these high percentages of poverty in these areas in 1969 can, for the most part, be identified.

Nyssa - 16.7 percent (highest percentage in the state) - Three major factors were identified which combined to give Nyssa the highest percent of families below poverty level in Oregon.

1. Agriculture and food processing--Nyssa's primary industries were very seasonal and low paying.

2. Minorities comprised a large percentage of the area population. Many were employed in seasonal agricultural and food processing activities.

3. No diversified industry of significant size--there were few opportunities for secondary family income or to find jobs during the agricultural "off" season.

These basic characteristics remain in 1981. It is believed that Nyssa will continue with a high percentage of family poverty through 1981.

Independence - 16.6 percent - Two primary factors were identified which contributed to this area's high percentage of families below poverty level.

1. Agriculture--an important industry for the Independence area was very seasonal and low paying.

2. The demand for farm laborers had dropped, but the laborers remained in the area.

Another factor which has appeared since 1970 is the number of low-income houses built in the area under a joint program by the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) and the Oregon Rural Opportunities (ORO). This program has attracted low income people from outside Independence.

Overall, however, the factors which produced the high percentage of poverty level families in 1970 have been somwhat offset by positive developments. The opening of the Hewlett-Packard electronics manufacturing plant in neighboring Benton County has probably provided some jobs for residents of Independence. Other residents are employed in Salem but choose to live in a smaller community.

Silverton - 16.2 percent - Three factors which contributed to Silverton's high percentage of low income were:

1. Low wage base--the wages paid in the area were lower than average because of the area's agricultural economic base.

2. Location--the area lost much economic income to Salem, 14 miles west, which is the region's trade and service center.

3. Elderly people--the average age in Silverton was 36.7 years compared to Oregon's average of 29.0 in 1970.

However, since 1970 several factors have combined which should reduce the proportion of low-income families. The area's mobile home industry has provided new jobs. Many people who work in Salem prefer to live in a small town and are moving to Silverton. Also, more and more people reaching retirement age have social security plus other retirement benefits which help keep their income above the poverty level.

Sutherlin - 15.3 percent - The major reason for Sutherlin's high percentage was that just before the 1970 Census, two major employers shut down. Because of speculation the businesses would reopen, the workers stayed in the area. However, the reopening never occurred and the laid off workers gradually found other employment, either in the area or elsewhere. By mid-1981 the City of Southerlin will undertake the development of an industrial park that will expand employment opportunities.

The factors causing Sutherlin's high incidence of poverty level incomes in 1970 are not present today. Currently, Sutherlin's percentage of families below poverty level is probably not significantly different from the statewide percentage.

Fruitdale 14.3 percent - The census division area of Fruitdale is located south and southeast of the City of Grants Pass. Three factors were identified that contributed to this area's high rate of low income families in 1970:

1. The median age was 37.0 in 1970, one of the highest in the state. The state average was 29.0.

2. There was only one major employer in this area. The working people who lived here mostly worked in Grants Pass.

3. The poverty in this area was felt to be somewhat self-perpetuating. The land values were low, which encouraged lower income families to settle here.

However, significant change has occurred here.

1. A commercial sector along the highway has continued to develop.

2. A large number of expensive homes have been built here in the past few years.

Overall, this area is changing from semirural farm to urban and suburban residential. The factors causing Fruitdale's high incidence of poverty are disappearing. The 1980 Census is not expected to show this area as having a significantly high rate of poverty.

Milton-Freewater - 14.1 percent - The several factors which combined to give Milton-Freewater a high percentage of families below poverty level in 1969 were:

1. Agriculture and food processing--the area's major industries were seasonal and low paying.

2. Location--Milton-Freewater was only 11 miles from the area's major center, Walla Walla, Washington and 35 miles from Pendleton. It lost a disproportionate amount of economic activity to those trade centers.

3. A median age of 37.0 was near the highest in the state and eight years higher than the state average of 29.0.

The last decade has seen a number of economic changes. Several food processing plants are closed or cut back. The highway between Walla Walla and Milton-Freewater has a multitude of new commercial establishments. Low utility rates entice retirees. The net effect to the percentage of poverty level families will not be known until the results of the 1980 census are released.

Ontario - 13.4 percent - Ontario's relatively high percentage of families below poverty level was attributed to the dominance of relatively low paying seasonal industries in the area: agriculture, food processing, mobile homes and recreational vehicles. Also, minorities, many of whom were employed in seasonal agriculture and food processing activities, comprised a relatively large percentage of the area's population.

However, since 1970 the area's retail trade industry experienced substantial growth. Fed by communities on both sides of the Idaho-Oregon border, Ontario has become a center of trade activities. Although retail trade jobs are often of lower pay, they do create excellent job opportunities for a family's secondary wage earner.

Although the factors contributing to Ontario's high percentage of low income families in 1970 still exist, they have been abated somewhat by the growth in retail trade job opportunities. Due to these recent developments, Ontario's percentage of low income families should be reduced.

Newport - 13.2 percent - Newport's high percentage of low income families was mostly attributed to the seasonality and low wage structure of its seafood processing and tourist industries. In addition, there were the factors of a larger than average percentage of "senior citizens" in the area and sharp fluctuations in fishing income depending on the season and catch.

Although many of these factors still remain in 1981, recent evidence shows the percentage of low income families has fallen and is below 10 percent. It appears that the large increases in the price of housing has driven many low-income households out of the county. According to a 1978 Lincoln County Resident Housing Survey, 7.2 percent of Newport's households were below the poverty level.

There are three primary factors identified which contributed to the high percentage of low income families in these eight communities:

1. Agriculture-Food Processing Economic Base - Characteristics of this industry base were low paying jobs and seasonal work. This was identified in Nyssa, Independence, Silverton, Milton-Freewater, Ontario, and Newport.

2. High Median Age - A high median age probably indicates a large proportion of older people in the area. People above the age of 65 historically have a much higher rate of poverty than any other age group. This factor was identified in Silverton, Fruitdale, Milton-Freewater, and Newport. However, as more retirees become eligible for social security and other retirement benefits, fewer older people will be living in poverty.

3. Location - Location was cited as a contributing factor in Silverton and Milton-Freewater and possibly in Fruitdale. Because of the close proximity of a larger town, people bypassed the smaller communities' goods and services in favor of the larger cities. It should be noted, however, that being close to a larger town may have the effect of turning the small town into a "bedroom" community. This may mean a higher proportion of above poverty job holders and a lower proportion of families with below poverty incomes.

A factor common to all eight localities, but not necessarily a reason for a high percentage of poverty level families, was the relatively small population which infers a limited economic base. The largest of these eight areas was Ontario with a 1980 population of 8,814.

"Hard-Core" Poor

Poverty for most people is a temporary situation with more than half of the poor families being poor only for limited periods. Studies show that over a five year span, their incomes average well above the poverty threshold. This happens because people keep moving into poverty--often by getting divorced or leaving a parental home. At the same time others are climbing out of the poor class by getting married, changing occupations, or getting more schooling. These studies show that while one out of every nine families may be rated as poor in any single year, only a fourth of them are likely to stay poor every year over a five-year period.

Racial Minority

The lack of economic opportunity and slow progress up the occupational ladder has been well documented for nonwhites in the U.S. In 1970, Oregon's nonwhite family income tended to be lower than that of the white family. Middle income levels contain relatively large percentages of families in all racial groups. Minority groups, however, have proportionately fewer in the higher income classes and more in the lower income classes.

Poverty level figures, as determined by federal definitions, indicate 6.6 percent of Oregon's families lived in poverty in 1975 (see Table VII-4). This is significantly lower than the national average of 9.0 percent.

Spanish language and Black families were in significantly less favorable circumstances compared to all families.

TABLE VII-4

OREGON FAMILIES BELOW POVERTY LEVEL, 1975

Racial Group	Total Oregon Families	Families Below Poverty Level	
		Number	Percent
Total Oregon Families	615,000	41,000	6.7%
Spanish Origin (B)	9,000	2,000	22.2
Black (B)	8,000	2,000	25.0

(B) Sample base less than approximately 60 sample cases.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 113.

A recent U.S. study by the Bureau of Census 1/ shows that although the percent below the poverty level decreased in Oregon between 1970 and 1975, the percentage distribution of high income families has remained significantly larger among whites than minorities as shown below.

TABLE VII-5

TOTAL MONEY INCOME IN 1975 FOR OREGON FAMILIES
BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN

	White		Black		Spanish Origin	
	1970	1975	1970	1975	1970	1975
Under $6,000	24%	13%	43%	38%	33%	22%
$6,000 - $9,999	29	18	30	25	32	11
$10,000 - $14,999	28	24	18	25	24	33
$15,000 - $24,999	14	31	8	--	9	22
$25,000 and over	4	14	1	--	2	--
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Median Income	$9,528	$13,994	$6,819	(B)	$8,073	(B)

(B) Sample base less than approximately 60 samples cases.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

SOURCES: 1970 - U.S. Bureau of the Census, Detailed Characteristics, PC(1)-D39 Table 200.

1975 - U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 113.

Age 65 and Over

One Oregonian in nine is 65 years of age or more. The elderly make up the second fastest growing age group in Oregon's population, behind the 20-34 year olds. In addition, the elderly population is projected to increase very sharply after 2010, as the post-World War II baby boom generation reaches retirement age.

This dramatic increase in the size of the elderly population doesn't mean that people are living much longer than they used to; they're not. Instead, the number of people who live to reach old age is much greater than in the past when there were so many deaths in infancy or childhood.

The majority of older Oregonians are women. In the oldest age bracket, most women are widows, largely because women live longer and also had usually married a man older than they. Men arethus less likely than women to face the disruption caused by a spouse's death and to live alone in a house that is more and more difficult to maintain.

1/ Social and Economic Characteristics of the Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Population, 1970 and 1974. U.S. Department of Commerce, September 1975 (p. 23, No. 55).

For many maturing persons there is a sharp economic contrast between the age groups 55 to 64 and 65 and over. The 10 years prior to their 65th birthday often represent the peak productivity years--or high plateau years--of earning power and of income per family member. In sharp contrast, this period is followed by the reduced income of the retirement years. According to the U.S. Bureau of the Census, the "reduced income" meant an income below the poverty level for 15.1 percent of persons 65 years and over in the U.S. in 1979. The following table, however, shows that this percentage has dropped considerably from 28.5 percent in 1966.

TABLE VII-6

LOW INCOME STATUS OF PERSONS IN THE U.S. 1/
1967 to 1977

Year	Percent Below Low-Income Level	
	All Persons	Age 65+
1966	14.7%	28.5%
1967	14.2	29.5
1968	12.8	25.0
1969	12.1	25.3
1970	12.6	24.5
1971	12.5	21.6
1972	11.9	18.6
1973	11.1	16.3
1974	11.2	14.6
1975	12.3	15.3
1976	11.8	15.0
1977	11.6	14.1
1978	11.4	13.9
1979	11.6	15.1

1/ Low income and poverty in this text are used interchangeably.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 124, Table 1 and No. 125, Table 16

For the 1970 Census, 24 percent of all Oregonians age 65 and over reported their previous year's income was below the poverty level. This compares very closely to the U.S. level of 25.3 percent. Since 1970, the U.S. percentage has fallen dramatically to 15.3 percent in 1975 and 15.0 percent in 1976.

A survey conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census in 1976 pegged Oregon's percent of persons in poverty significantly below the U.S. Data comparing the U.S. with Oregon, although both from the Bureau of Census, are gathered using different techniques.

These data show that Oregon's percentage of people below the poverty level has fallen faster and to a much lower rate than for the U.S.

TABLE VII-7

BELOW POVERTY LEVEL -- U.S. AND OREGON

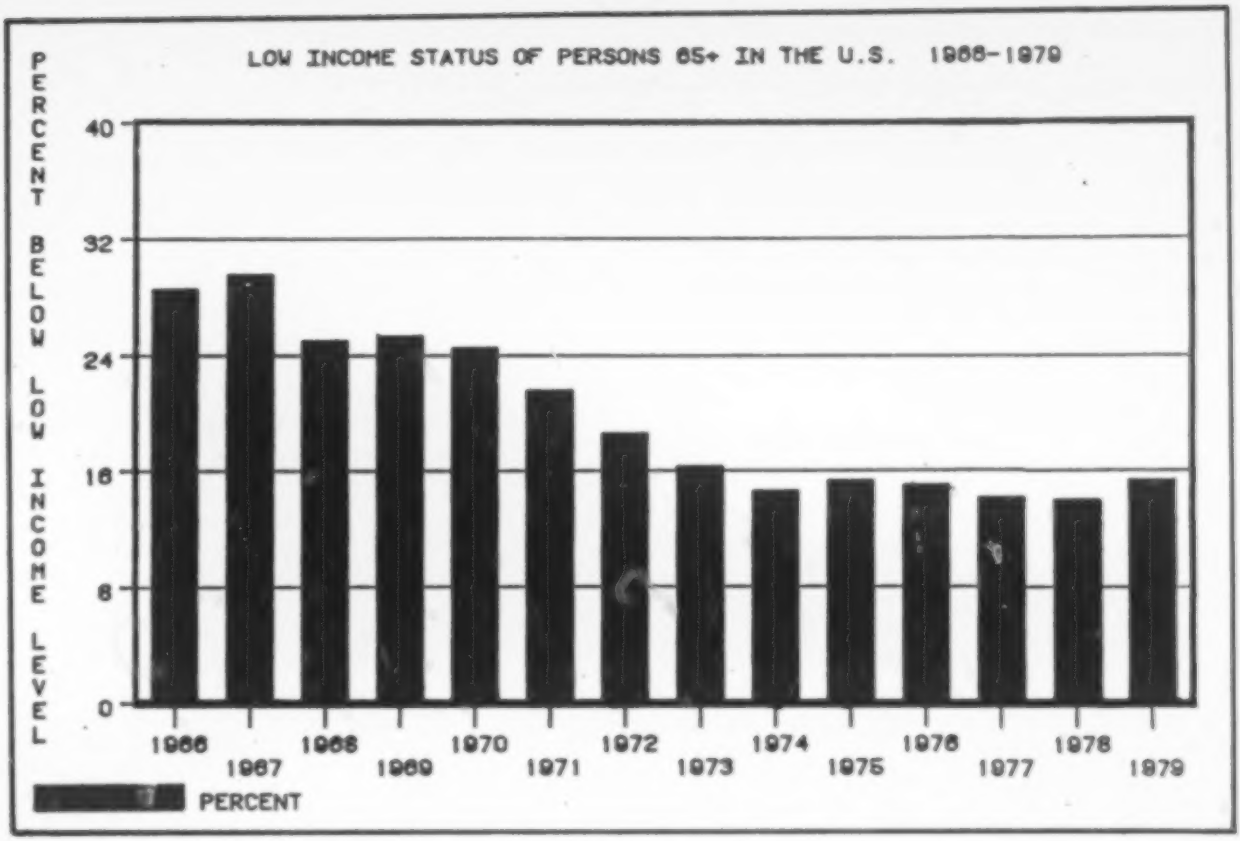
1969, 1975

	All Persons		Age 65+	
	1969	1975	1969	1975
U.S.	12.1%	11.4%	25.3%	14.0%
Oregon	11.5	8.9	24.4	11.4

SOURCES: 1969 - U.S. Bureau of Census, Detailed Characteristics, PC(1)-D39, Table 207

1975 - U.S. Bureau of Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 113

The relative number of elderly persons in poverty is expected to continue to decrease. As increasing numbers of wage earners are covered by social security or other retirement plans, and as more women acquire labor force skills, these workers will not suffer so great an income drop upon retirement.



If current distributions of older persons in poverty follow the pattern of the 1970 Census, the Portland Metropolitan area will be Oregon's only metropolitan area to follow the national pattern of a metropolitan area having smaller proportions of low income older people than nonmetropolitan areas. Oregon's other metropolitan areas of Salem SMSA and Lane County both registered higher than the state average of 24.3 percent in 1970. Scattered counties throughout Oregon, however, had low proportions compared to the statewide average:

Benton	19.3%
Jefferson	21.2
Polk	23.7
Wasco	23.8

and others were relatively high:

Lake	40.6%
Sherman	38.4
Wallowa	33.9
Baker	31.7

As might be expected, studies also show that the higher the level of education of the older family head, the smaller the percentage of such families below the low income level.

Handicapped

The 1970 Census showed a total adult population in Oregon of 1,254,000 in the typically accepted employable age range of 16 to 64 years old. Women made up 51 percent of this number. The Census also showed there were 137,572 Oregonians in the same age range with disabilities which existed for six months or longer. Women made up 45 percent of this number. Approximately one out of every nine Oregonians--11 percent--were handicapped.

How can it be that women made up 51 percent of Oregon's 1970 population but only 45 percent of the handicapped population? One reason might have been the self-definition reported to the census. Most males are in the labor force; since their disability affects their employability, they are aware of it and are more prone to define themselves as handicapped. Most women, however, are not in the labor force. Since their disability may not affect their daily living as keenly, they tend not to define themselves as handicapped. In short, the difference may be more a matter of definition than of fact.

Another reason for men having a greater proportion of handicapped is that men, being in the labor force in greater proportion than women, may have been exposed to more risks leading to disability than were women. This would be especially true in Oregon where the relatively hazardous lumbering industry employs a large number of workers--mostly men.

As might be expected, the disability rate increases by age (see the following table), but with one exception. A slight decrease appears in the disability rate of men from the 16-24 bracket to the 25-34 bracket.

Some highlights of the findings of the 1970 Census 1/ study by the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped are:

1. The handicapped population has less employment opportunity than the general population.
2. The handicapped have lower earnings than the nonhandicapped.
3. The handicapped have less schooling the the nonhandicapped.
4. In the "under 75 percent of poverty level"--the poorest of the poor--the proportion of the handicapped is almost twice as high as the proportion of the general population. Fifteen percent of the handicapped are in this category compared with 8 percent of the general population.

TABLE VII-8

OREGON DISABILITY RATE BETWEEN 16 AND 64 YEARS OF AGE BY SEX, BY AGE
(Percent of Population Disabled Six Months Or More)

Age	Sex		
	Total	Male	Female
16-64, Total	11.0%	12.4%	9.6%
16-24	5.5	7.4	3.8
25-34	5.9	7.3	4.6
35-44	8.9	9.7	8.1
45-54	14.6	16.0	13.3
55-64	23.8	25.1	22.6

SOURCE: 1970 Oregon Census and One in Eleven--Handicapped Adults in America. President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, Washington, D.C. 20210

Table VII-10 shows Oregon's handicapped people to have:

1. A high incidence of less than twelfth grade education (Males 50 percent, females 51 percent),
2. High ratios of below poverty level income (males 28 percent, females 35 percent) and
3. Low labor force participation (males 64 percent, females 26 percent).

1/ Questions on the 1970 Census sought to identify persons with handicaps that interfered with working at jobs. The questions pertained to serious illnesses lasting a long time, or to serious physical or mental impairments or disabilities.

TABLE VII - 9

FAMILIES BY RACE AND INCOME CLASS, OREGON, 1970 and 1975

Racial Group and Income Class	Number of Families		Percent	
	1970	1975	1970	1975
All Races, under $3,999	76,650	37,000	14.1	6.0
$4,000 - $5,999	57,438	45,000	10.6	7.3
$6,000 - $11,999	234,432	168,000	43.2	27.3
$12,000+	173,963	364,000	32.1	59.2
Total	542,483	615,000	100.0	100.0
Caucasian, under $3,999	72,651	35,000	13.9	5.9
$4,000 - $5,999	54,883	42,000	10.5	7.0
$6,000 - $11,999	226,727	164,000	43.3	27.5
$12,000+	169,843	356,000	32.4	59.6
Total	524,104	597,000	100.0	100.0
Spanish Language, under $3,999	1,319	1,000	18.7	11.1
$4,000 - $5,999	973	1,000	13.8	11.1
$6,000 - $11,999	3,130	2,000	44.4	22.2
$12,000+	1,630	4,000	23.1	44.4
Total	7,052	9,000	100.0	100.0
Black, under $3,999	1,395	1,000	25.8	12.5
$4,000 - $5,999	891	2,000	16.5	25.0
$6,000 - $11,999	2,087	3,000	38.7	37.5
$12,000+	1,026	1,000	19.0	12.5
Total	5,399	8,000	100.0	100.0
Other, under $3,999	1,295	INA	21.9	INA
$4,000 - $5,999	681	INA	11.5	INA
$6,000 - $11,999	2,488	INA	42.0	INA
$12,000+	1,464	INA	24.7	INA
Total	5,928	INA	100.0	INA

NOTE: Sums may not equal totals due to rounding.

SOURCE: 1970: Census of Population for Oregon, Bureau of the Census
1975: Current Population Reports, Series P-60 No. 113, Bureau of the Census

TABLE VII - 10

1970 OREGON POPULATION BELOW POVERTY LEVEL

Area	Total Families	Families Below Poverty Level: Number	Percent[1]	Co. Rank[2]	Non-Institutionalized Persons Age 65+ Below Poverty Level: Number	Percent[3]	Co. Rank[2]
Oregon	542,483	46,456	8.6		52,081	24.3	
Portland SMSA (Oregon Portion)	227,864	15,523	6.8		20,516	22.3	
Clackamas	43,484	2,841	6.5	3	3,081	22.0	4
Multnomah	142,910	10,773	7.5	5	15,369	23.1	5
Washington	41,470	1,909	4.6	1	2,066	18.1	1
Mid-Willamette Valley Consortium (District 3)	57,162	5,688	10.0		6,706	25.1	
Marion	37,932	3,708	9.8	15	4,474	25.2	16
Polk	9,056	942	10.4	24	946	23.7	6
Yamhill	10,174	1,038	10.2	20	1,286	26.1	20
Lane County CETA Admin. (District 5)	54,741	4,350	7.9	6	4,262	25.1	14
Jackson-Josephine Job Council (District 8)	35,083	3,904	11.1		3,968	25.3	
Jackson	25,152	2,528	10.1	18	2,534	24.3	11
Josephine	9,931	1,376	13.9	33	1,434	27.3	28
Balance of State Prime Sponsor	167,633	16,991	10.1		16,629	26.3	
District 1	12,389	1,187	9.6		1,590	25.6	
Clatsop	7,525	646	8.6	11	978	25.1	15
Tillamook	4,864	541	11.1	27	612	26.4	22
District 2 Columbia	7,678	697	9.1	12	756	26.4	23
District 4	38,300	3,657	9.6		3,567	25.2	
Benton	11,967	985	8.2	9	681	19.3	2
Lincoln	7,215	792	11.0	25	1,027	25.4	17
Linn	19,118	1,880	9.8	16	1,859	28.2	30
District 6 Douglas	19,017	2,169	11.4	28	1,669	26.9	25
District 7	18,773	1,643	8.8		1,542	24.9	
Coos	15,130	1,222	8.1	8	1,180	24.4	13
Curry	3,643	421	11.6	29	362	26.7	24
District 9	9,412	921	9.8		1,013	26.7	
Hood River	3,549	420	11.8	30	426	29.2	31
Wasco	5,272	436	8.3	10	503	23.8	7
Sherman	591	65	11.0	26	84	38.4	35
District 10	13,214	1,390	10.5		1,236	26.3	
Crook	2,707	254	9.4	13	268	27.0	27
Deschutes	8,337	851	10.2	21	853	27.0	26
Jefferson	2,170	285	13.1	32	115	21.2	3
District 11	14,913	1,530	10.3		1,298	28.2	
Klamath	13,282	1,328	10.0	17	1,051	26.3	21
Lake	1,631	202	12.4	31	247	40.6	36
District 12	15,743	1,605	10.2		1,642	25.4	
Gilliam	584	47	8.0	7	60	24.4	12
Grant	1,922	194	10.1	19	171	24.0	10
Morrow	1,194	115	9.6	14	137	24.0	8
Umatilla	11,527	1,196	10.4	23	1,213	25.8	19
Wheeler	516	53	10.3	22	55	27.5	29
District 13	10,668	1,175	11.0		1,490	29.4	
Baker	3,988	561	14.1	34	636	31.7	33
Union	5,010	371	7.4	4	584	25.8	18
Wallowa	1,670	243	14.6	35	270	33.9	34
District 14	7,526	1,017	13.5		826	28.3	
Harney	1,805	98	5.4	2	147	24.0	9
Malheur	5,721	919	16.1	36	679	29.4	32

1/ Percent column 3 is of column 2.
2/ County rank in terms of percent of families below poverty level (1969 income).
3/ Percent column 6 is of total persons age 65+ in area.
SOURCE: 1970 U.S. Census of Population for Oregon; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

TABLE VII - 11

CHARACTERISTICS OF OREGON'S NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION
16 TO 64 YEARS OLD
WITH WORK DISABILITY OF SIX MONTHS OR MORE

(1970 Census)

	Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	75,752	100	61,820	100
Years of School Completed				
Elementary: Less than 8 years	9,692	13	6,316	10
8 years	11,508	15	9,004	15
High School: 1 to 3 years	16,734	22	16,266	26
4 years	21,680	29	21,227	34
College: 1 to 3 years	10,385	14	6,287	10
4 years or more	5,753	8	2,720	4
Poverty Status				
Family or unrelated individual income:				
Under 75 percent of poverty level	8,484	11	8,760	14
Under 100 percent of poverty level	12,800	17	12,966	21
Under 125 percent of poverty level	16,882	22	16,291	26
Labor Force Status				
Employable	56,239	74	34,297	55
Employed or in Armed Forces	44,712	59	14,850	24
Unemployed	4,143	5	1,512	2

SOURCE: One in Eleven - Handicapped Adults in America, President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped.

TABLE VII-12

OREGON'S PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED
Ages 16 through 64
1980

Location	Total
OREGON	187,100
Portland SMSA (OR Portion)	
Clackamas	17,000
Multnomah	39,000
Washington	16,700
Mid-Willamette Valley	
Marion	14,200
Polk	3,380
Yamhill	3,950
Lane County	19,600
Jackson-Josephine Counties	
Jackson	9,970
Josephine	5,040
Oregon Balance of State	58,090
District 1	
Clatsop	2,260
Tillamook	1,370
District 2 (Columbia)	2,630
District 4	
Benton	5,790
Lincoln	2,450
Linn	6,380
District 6 (Douglas)	6,410
District 7	
Coos	4,260
Curry	1,040
District 9	
Hood River	1,090
Wasco	1,410
Sherman	160
District 10	
Crook	990
Deschutes	5,020
Jefferson	800
District 11	
Klamath	4,150
Lake	510
District 12	
Gilliam	110
Grant	600
Morrow	390
Umatilla	4,100
Wheeler	110
District 13	
Baker	1,140
Union	1,860
Wallowa	530
District 14	
Harney	590
Malheur	1,940

1/ 11.0 percent of Oregon's population age 16-64.

SOURCE: State of Oregon Employment Division, Research and Statistics

TABLE VII - 13

OREGON ADULTS, 25 YEARS OLD & OVER WITH
Fourth Grade Education or Less and Eighth Grade Education or Less
1970 Census

	Fourth Grade or Less		Eighth Grade or Less	
	Number	Percent of Age 25+ County Population	Number	Percent of Age 25+ County Population
STATE OF OREGON	26,946	2.3*	248,010	21.5*
Portland SMSA (Oregon Portion)				
Clackamas	1,773	2.0	17,227	19.0
Multnomah	7,825	2.4	66,153	20.6
Washington	1,267	1.5	12,496	14.9
Mid-Willamette Valley				
Marion	2,448	2.9	18,740	22.5
Polk	468	2.5	4,700	25.0
Yamhill	636	2.9	5,786	26.4
Lane County	2,044	1.8	21,921	19.8
Jackson-Josephine Counties				
Jackson	990	1.8	11,631	21.7
Josephine	472	2.2	5,818	26.9
Balance of State	9,023	2.6	83,538	23.8
District 1				
Clatsop	464	2.8	3,990	23.9
Tillamook	188	1.8	2,857	27.3
District 2				
Columbia	457	2.9	4,281	27.3
District 4				
Benton	254	1.1	3,093	13.1
Lincoln	344	2.2	4,087	25.6
Linn	867	2.3	9,979	25.9
District 6 Douglas	863	2.2	9,884	25.3
District 7				
Coos	895	2.9	8,466	27.3
Curry	150	2.0	1,781	23.6
District 9				
Hood River	208	2.7	1,950	25.4
Wasco	560	4.8	2,886	24.6
Sherman	40	3.1	277	21.4
District 10				
Crook	128	2.2	1,556	27.3
Deschutes	353	2.0	3,486	20.1
Jefferson	126	2.8	500	11.3
District 11				
Klamath	771	2.9	5,580	20.7
Lake	75	2.1	845	23.6
District 12				
Gilliam	38	2.9	210	16.2
Grant	67	1.7	926	23.2
Morrow	71	2.7	538	20.8
Umatilla	1,020	4.0	6,337	25.0
Wheeler	28	2.6	279	25.8
District 13				
Baker	190	2.2	2,159	24.6
Union	162	1.5	2,339	22.2
Wallowa	55	1.5	873	23.3
District 14				
Harney	52	1.3	1,019	25.3
Malheur	597	4.9	3,360	27.5

*Percent of State Population
SOURCE: 1970 U.S. Census for Oregon, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

TABLE VII-14

OREGON PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT DATA

Area	CLASS OF 1971			CLASS OF 1979		
	1967-1968 Ninth Grade Enrollment	1970-1971 Twelfth Grade Graduates		1975-1976 Ninth Grade Enrollment	1978-1979 Twelfth Grade Graduates	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Oregon	40,137	32,757	81.6%	44,115	30,228	68.5%
Portland SMSA (Oregon Portion)	15,533	12,901	83.1	16,599	11,495	69.3
Clackamas	3,263	2,783	85.3	4,262	3,098	72.7
Multnomah	9,708	7,613	78.4	8,377	5,511	65.8
Washington	2,562	2,505	97.8	3,960	2,886	72.9
Mid-Willamette Valley Consortium (District 3)	4,214	3,689	87.5	5,079	3,499	68.9
Marion	2,818	2,515	89.5	3,492	2,393	68.5
Polk	458	406	88.6	542	367	67.7
Yamhill	938	768	81.9	1,045	739	70.7
Lane County CETA Administration (District 5)	4,211	3,186	75.7	4,571	2,899	63.4
Jackson-Josephine Job Council (District 8)	2,623	2,112	80.5	3,183	2,171	68.2
Jackson	1,920	1,569	81.7	2,264	1,588	70.1
Josephine	703	543	77.2	919	583	63.4
Balance of State Prime Sponsor	13,556	10,869	80.2	14,683	10,164	69.2
District 1	899	737	82.0	773	597	77.2
Clatsop	480	408	85.0	442	327	74.0
Tillamook	419	329	78.5	331	270	81.6
District 2 (Columbia)	670	624	93.1	805	509	63.2
District 4	2,957	2,411	81.5	3,227	2,236	69.3
Benton	842	745	88.5	908	682	75.1
Lincoln	541	427	78.9	531	341	64.2
Linn	1,574	1,239	78.7	1,788	1,213	67.8
District 6 (Douglas)	1,531	1,163	76.0	1,797	1,207	67.2
District 7	1,456	1,150	79.0	1,582	1,051	66.4
Coos	1,179	920	78.0	1,300	834	64.2
Curry	277	230	83.0	282	217	76.9
District 9	885	668	75.5	793	525	66.2
Hood River	346	249	72.0	311	197	63.3
Wasco	488	380	77.9	447	299	66.9
Sherman	51	39	76.5	35	29	82.9
District 10	1,065	821	77.1	1,450	1,021	70.4
Crook	223	173	77.6	257	167	65.0
Deschutes	642	492	76.6	939	704	75.0
Jefferson	200	156	78.0	254	150	59.1
District 11	1,181	891	75.4	1,164	769	66.1
Klamath	1,007	737	73.2	1,013	663	65.4
Lake	174	154	88.5	151	106	70.2
District 12	1,315	1,106	84.1	1,390	998	71.8
Gilliam	49	33	67.3	56	45	80.4
Grant	153	131	85.6	162	127	78.4
Morrow	105	94	89.5	130	103	79.2
Umatilla	970	813	83.8	1,002	692	69.1
Wheeler	38	35	92.1	40	31	77.5
District 13	844	709	84.0	934	701	75.1
Baker	352	270	76.7	324	226	69.8
Union	350	317	90.6	459	333	72.5
Wallowa	142	122	85.9	151	142	94.0
District 14	753	589	78.2	768	550	71.6
Harney	183	140	76.5	178	136	76.4
Malheur	570	449	78.8	590	414	70.2

SOURCE: Student High School Retention Rates: State and County, State of Oregon, Department of Education

VIII. BARRIERS TO EMPLOYMENT OF THE ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

VIII. BARRIERS TO EMPLOYMENT OF THE ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

State of Oregon and Selected Prime Sponsors

Barriers to employment are problems that must be resolved or offset before an individual can be placed into and function satisfactorily on a job. There are also barriers to persons seeking employment. According to U.S. Department of Labor statistics, 970,000 people (equal to 13 percent of the nation's unemployed) in the U.S. had various barriers to even seeking work and entering the labor force, exclusive of those classified as unemployed. These barriers range from individual physical handicaps resulting from an on the job injury to discriminatory hiring practices based on historical but unfounded presumptions about job performance by certain age, sex or racial groups and educational levels.

Lack of Appropriate Education, Experience, or Skills

The barrier common to more disadvantaged people than any other factor is the lack of appropriate education, experience, or skills.

Because so many jobs require at least a high school diploma, being a high school dropout is indeed a high barrier to finding a job. Net public school enrollment figures from the Oregon State Department of Education show that only 68.5 percent of 1975's ninth grade class survived through to graduation in 1979. This, roughly translated, means that Oregon's class of 1979 dropped over 14,000 (31 percent) from the freshman year through graduation.

The largest percentage of dropouts has occurred in grades 11 and 12, with this pattern holding true for both sexes. Among the primary reasons reported for male students leaving school were lack of interest, past compulsory school attendance age, truancy, and other social and behavioral difficulties. For female students the primary reasons given were lack of interest in school work and marriage.

Physically Handicapped

Many people with severe medical impairments are little hindered in the performance of their specialized jobs. The blind job counselor, the deaf writer, the paraplegic electronics engineer--these men and women may not need the benefits of special training programs. Experience shows that certain handicaps may even be of benefit in certain jobs. For example, the Postal Service employs deaf people as distribution clerks. Because of the constantly high noise levels found in this type of job, the deaf are ideally suited for it. The U.S. Treasury Department employs blind persons as taxpayer service representatives in the Internal Revenue Service. The work involves answering, over the telephone, technical questions from the public calling about income taxes. The Social Security Administration (HEW) also prepares blind people for careers as telephone service representatives. However, these opportunities are open for relatively few handicapped people. A State of Iowa study of their severely disabled was conducted in 1975. 1/ The

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1/ A Survey of the Severely Disabled in Iowa: The Easter Seal Society for Crippled Children and Adults of Iowa, Inc.

study was conducted to survey the severely disabled people to ascertain their perceptions of problems connected with employability and rehabilitation service needs. The major conclusions of their report are that:

1. General physical condition is the major problem facing the severely disabled concerning employment. Compounding this difficulty are a lack of skills required for performance and a lack of necessary transportation to get to and from a job.

2. Acquisition of manual skills is seen as a first priority of services for the severely disabled. Since poor physical condition tends to be the major problem, physical restoration services would also warrant consideration. In addition, there is a need for job seeking skills training and selective placement assistance.

3. Additional training would increase the employability of severely disabled persons and most would participate in it if it were available.

4. Vocational evaluations for those people who feel they are not employable or are uncertain of their employability should be conducted to clarify their employability status for them.

5. Positive attitudes toward employment were evident among the severely disabled.

6. There is indication that more potential for employment exists in the severely disabled population than has been evident in the past. The extent to which this may prove useful and profitable to business and industry has yet to be determined.

The latest complete detailed data available on Oregon's disabled population is from the 1970 Census. According to the 1970 Census, Oregon had 68,636 disabled persons 16 to 64 years old (5.4 percent of total population 16 to 64 years of age) not in the labor force. Of these, 23,458 (34.2 percent of 68,636) were not working but were able to work.

Even temporary disability is a major factor in reduced family income. For example, in March 1979, 2.1 percent of the 43,214 Oregon Aid to Dependent Children welfare cases involved families with temporarily physically incapacitated fathers not working or working less than full time.

Discouraged Worker

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) defines discouraged workers as persons who want a job but do not look for work because they believe none was available for the several reasons outlined in the following table. This group is not counted in the labor force as among the unemployed because the definition of unemployment requires that a person be available for and seeking work. The discouraged workers group consists largely of youth, women and elderly persons. Relatively few men of the prime working ages of 25 to 59 are included. An estimated 970,000 people in the United States fit the description of the discouraged worker during 1980. Slightly less than 40 percent of those persons wanting jobs indicate that they have looked for a job, but could not find a job--and subsequently they dropped out of the labor market. This is the major reason given by those in the 16-59 age range. Another common reason given by all the age groups is that they think no job is available.

Further analysis of the U.S. discouraged worker information shows a strong relationship between the number of "discouraged" persons not in the labor force and the level of unemployment from 1970-1978. For example, the number of "discouraged" workers jumped from 686,000 in 1974 to 970,000 in 1978 as U.S. unemployment rose from 5.1 to 7.4 million. Based on this national relationship and Oregon's projected level of unemployment, it is estimated there will be roughly 14,000 "discouraged" potential workers in Oregon in 1982.

PERSONS IN THE U.S. NOT IN LABOR FORCE WHO DESIRE WORK BUT THINK THEY CANNOT GET JOBS -- 1980 Annual Average

	Total		Percent Age Distribution			Nonwhite
Barriers to Seeking Work	Number	Pct.	16-24	25-59	60+	Pct.
Employers Think Too Young or Old	133,000	14	7	4	51	7
Lacks Education or Training	111,000	11	15	13	2	12
Other Personal Handicap	78,000	8	9	8	6	5
Could Not Find Job	367,000	38	46	40	17	54
Thinks No Job Available	281,000	29	22	35	25	22
TOTAL	970,000	100	100	100	100	100

NOTE: Percents may not total 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: Employment and Earnings, January 1981, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sex

Women are playing an increasingly important role in the state's economy. The number and proportion who are in paid employment continues to rise. Their attachment to the labor force shows marked gains in strength as more women work at year-round, full-time jobs. In 1982, an estimated average of 594,500 Oregon women (44 percent of the state's work force) will be in the state's work force. Also in 1982, an estimated 51 percent of all Oregon women 16 years of age and over will be in the state's labor force as compared with 42 percent in 1970.

Over the past few years, wide publicity has been accorded to women who moved into male occupations. One would expect that this process would occur principally among young women at the beginning of their careers. Yet it is interesting that even among women in their thirties and forties there has been some movement from "female" to "male" occupations.

However, women face a variety of problems when they enter the labor force. While some stem from the women's family circumstances, personal characteristics or both, others originate in the structure of the labor market. Low levels of educational attainment, for example, may pose problems for them in locating employment. For example, in Oregon 9.3 percent of the women 25 years of age and older had 4 or more years of college education in 1970 as compared to the Oregon's male percentage of 14.4. The presence of small children in the family may also create difficulties if

suitable child care facilities are not available. Problems which may arise due to the structure of the labor market include a possible local dearth of part-time positions. In addition, employers may deem certain occupations "appropriate" for women, but for economic or psychological reasons, women may consider such jobs unattractive.

The extent to which women are committed to work outside the home has been shown to be closely related to their child care responsibilities. It has also been shown that higher levels of education and an increase in child care responsibilities interact to produce a stronger negative impact on participation in the labor force than the interaction of an increase in child care responsibilities and lower levels of education.

While earlier researchers have suggested that failure to participate continuously in the labor force has led to women's relatively low status in the hierarchy of occupations, it has recently been hypothesized that the causal relationship may work in the opposite direction; that is, the kinds of jobs which women have traditionally held may have led to their lack of commitment to the labor force. According to this interpretation, women in typically female occupations may enjoy little job satisfaction, receive relatively low wages, and have few opportunities for advancement. Therefore, they would have few incentives for remaining in the labor force continuously unless doing so were essential to their economic well being.

Other Barriers

Innumerable other problems may become an employment barrier. All workers face these problems with varying degrees of ability to cope with them. But the economically disadvantaged seem to be especially vulnerable to problems such as:

Alcohol and Drug Abuse
Child Care Needs
Emotional Problems
Family Problems
Financial Problems
Housing Problems
Physical Illness
Transportation Problems

The fact that these people are poor compounds the problem.

The disadvantaged person seeking work faces some very subtle and occasionally not so subtle discrimination to his social class. Because of appearance, hearing or speech, the disadvantaged job seeker may be rebuffed by an insensitive receptionist, security guard, employment clerk, by other workers, and by other job seekers.

Wages which do not compete with welfare benefits, food stamps, and other benefits will not attract or retain many disadvantaged workers.

Language is a problem for many workers, especially Asians and Mexican-Americans. American Indians often have problems adjusting to urban industrial life.

The dread of an employment interview and testing is a barrier most people can relate with. Especially to the insecure, a job interview can be a highly emotional, unpleasant task. Taking a test, for many people, brings back the feelings of failure and rejection conditioned by their earlier school experiences.

Other employment barriers include:

1. Health problems
   a. Vision, hearing, speech
   b. Over/under weight
   c. Mental illness
2. Lack of motivation
3. Care of family member
4. Wage garnishment
5. Reluctance to move to another area for a job
6. Age--too old or too young

DISABLED PERSONS 16 TO 64 YEARS OLD
NOT IN LABOR FORCE BUT ABLE TO WORK
1970 Census

Area	Disabled Persons Not In Labor Force[1]	Not Working But Able To Work			
		Number	Percent	Rank[2]	Percent Of State
Oregon	68,636	23,458	34.2		
Portland SMSA (Oregon Portion)	25,607	9,039	35.3		38.5
Clackamas	4,362	1,738	39.8	8	7.4
Multnomah	17,980	6,016	33.5	17	25.6
Washington	3,265	1,285	39.4	9	5.5
Mid-Willamette Valley Consortium (District 3)	7,222	2,462	34.1		10.5
Marion	4,682	1,521	32.5	21	6.5
Polk	1,010	441	43.7	7	1.9
Yamhill	1,530	500	32.7	20	2.1
Lane County CETA Admin. (District 5)	6,829	2,485	36.4	13	10.6
Jackson-Josephine Job Council (District 8)	5,597	1,716	30.7		7.3
Jackson	3,638	1,117	30.7	26	4.7
Josephine	1,959	599	30.6	27	2.6
Oregon Balance of State	23,381	7,756	33.2		33.1
District 1	1,970	666	33.8		2.8
Clatsop	1,107	340	30.7	25	1.4
Tillamook	863	326	37.8	11	1.4
District 2					
Columbia	766	185	24.2	34	0.8
District 4	5,405	1,510	27.9		6.4
Benton	898	342	38.1	10	1.5
Lincoln	1,466	368	25.1	33	1.6
Linn	3,041	800	26.3	32	3.4
District 6 (Douglas)	2,881	1,083	37.6	12	4.6
District 7	2,648	837	31.6		3.6
Coos	2,142	674	31.5	24	2.9
Curry	506	163	32.2	22	0.7
District 9	1,237	603	48.7		2.6
Hood River	633	201	31.8	23	0.9
Wasco	517	360	69.6	1	1.5
Sherman	87	42	48.3	4	0.2
District 10	1,975	703	35.6		3.0
Crook	582	161	27.7	29	0.7
Deschutes	1,088	388	35.7	16	1.7
Jefferson	305	154	50.5	3	0.7
District 11	1,725	487	28.3		2.1
Klamath	1,561	443	28.4	28	1.9
Lake	162	44	27.2	31	0.2
District 12	2,232	689	30.9		2.9
Gilliam	116	0	0	36	0
Grant	298	98	32.9	18	0.4
Morrow	105	38	36.2	14	0.2
Umatilla	1,630	533	32.7	19	2.3
Wheeler	83	20	24.1	35	0.1
District 13	1,530	582	38.0		2.5
Baker	583	270	46.3	5	1.2
Union	628	171	27.2	30	0.7
Wallowa	319	141	44.2	6	0.6
District 14	1,014	411	40.5		1.8
Harney	301	155	51.5	2	0.7
Malheur	713	256	35.9	15	1.1

1/ Based on a 5 percent sample.
2/ Percentage rank.
NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.
SOURCE: 1970 U.S. Census of Population for Oregon, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

APPENDIX A

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS FOR OREGON

from

U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 113, "Money Income and Poverty Status in 1975 of Families and Persons in the United State and the West Region, by Divisions and States (Spring 1976 Survey of Income and Education)," U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1978.

Table 14A. SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME IN 1975, FOR OREGON: SIE

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS AS OF SPRING 1976. RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN, AGE, OCCUPATION, WORK EXPERIENCE, AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT CHARACTERISTICS ARE SHOWN FOR HUSBAND IN HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES AND HEAD IN OTHER FAMILIES. SEE NOTE IN TEXT. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE TEXT)

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	TOTAL	UNDER $2,000	$2,000 TO $3,999	$4,000 TO $5,999	$6,000 TO $7,999	$8,000 TO $9,999	$10,000 TO $11,999	$12,000 TO $14,999	$15,000 TO $19,999	$20,000 TO $24,999	$25,000 TO $49,999	$50,000 AND OVER	MEDIAN INCOME VALUE (DOLS.)	MEDIAN INCOME STAND-ARD ERROR (DOLS.)	MEAN INCOME VALUE (DOLS.)	MEAN INCOME STAND-ARD ERROR (DOLS.)
OREGON																
FAMILIES																
TOTAL	615	15	22	45	52	60	56	89	115	75	77	8	13 854	183	15 831	202
TYPE OF RESIDENCE																
INSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS	389	8	13	26	29	36	34	60	75	52	52	6	14 440	229	16 476	264
IN CENTRAL CITIES	136	3	7	10	11	13	12	21	23	18	15	3	13 531	385	16 103	515
OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	253	4	7	15	18	23	22	39	52	33	37	3	14 883	268	16 677	297
OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS	226	7	9	19	23	24	23	30	40	24	25	2	12 715	299	14 722	307
TENURE[1]																
OWNER OCCUPIED	444	7	8	27	33	38	34	64	91	64	69	8	15 469	215	17 451	251
RENTER OCCUPIED	153	5	12	14	17	20	21	24	22	10	7	-	10 722	240	11 892	285
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN																
WHITE	597	14	21	42	51	58	55	85	113	74	76	8	13 994	191	15 955	206
BLACK	8	-	1	2	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
SPANISH ORIGIN[2]	9	-	1	1	1	-	1	2	1	1	-	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
TYPE OF FAMILY																
HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES	532	7	11	34	41	49	50	79	107	72	75	8	14 812	198	16 823	221
WIFE IN PAID LABOR FORCE	247	2	1	9	12	18	24	35	53	42	48	3	17 264	349	18 694	292
WIFE NOT IN PD.LAB. FORCE	285	5	9	25	29	31	26	44	53	30	27	5	13 127	245	15 198	319
MALE HEAD, NO WIFE PRESENT	13	1	-	1	1	1	1	4	2	1	1	-	12 735	593	14 381	1 284
FEMALE HEAD, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	69	7	11	9	10	10	5	7	6	2	1	-	7 328	396	8 503	346
AGE																
14 TO 24 YEARS	44	3	4	4	6	8	5	7	5	1	-	-	9 035	385	9 324	355
25 TO 34 YEARS	157	4	8	7	10	15	19	33	31	18	12	-	13 288	261	14 235	271
35 TO 44 YEARS	121	3	2	5	6	8	10	19	27	21	21	1	16 630	463	18 057	448
45 TO 54 YEARS	108	1	3	4	7	6	7	12	22	17	25	3	18 013	483	20 329	613
55 TO 64 YEARS	92	2	1	5	4	8	8	12	19	14	15	3	16 310	496	18 819	620
65 YEARS AND OVER	93	2	4	19	20	16	6	7	10	4	4	1	8 215	236	10 514	374
SIZE OF FAMILY																
2 PERSONS	264	8	12	32	35	35	23	33	40	25	19	3	10 836	295	13 204	273
3 PERSONS	127	4	6	6	8	10	12	21	24	16	17	2	14 334	345	15 895	398
4 PERSONS	119	2	3	4	6	9	12	17	27	18	19	2	16 199	504	18 369	570
5 PERSONS	63	1	1	1	2	3	6	11	15	11	12	-	17 063	482	18 655	530
6 PERSONS OR MORE	43	-	-	1	1	3	3	8	9	6	10	1	17 704	943	20 725	833
MEAN SIZE OF FAMILY	3.25	2.79	2.77	2.54	2.64	2.86	3.23	3.38	3.49	3.51	3.85	(B)	...	...	...	...
NUMBER OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD																
NO RELATED CHILDREN	287	4	7	30	33	34	25	35	49	33	33	6	12 912	295	15 487	308
WITH RELATED CHILDREN	328	11	15	15	20	27	31	54	66	42	44	3	14 524	221	16 132	267
CHILDREN 5 TO 17 YEARS	259	7	9	11	15	20	23	40	54	38	40	3	15 455	295	17 149	315
1 CHILD	120	6	8	6	9	10	10	20	22	14	15	-	13 543	516	15 087	475
2 CHILDREN	121	3	5	6	7	10	12	17	26	16	17	2	14 953	452	16 630	438
3 CHILDREN	57	2	2	2	3	3	5	11	12	9	8	-	15 123	534	16 621	561
4 CHILDREN OR MORE	30	-	-	1	1	4	4	6	7	3	5	-	15 067	622	17 381	773
MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN	2.07	(B)	1.74	1.95	1.83	2.04	2.15	2.12	2.17	2.08	2.13	(B)	...	...	...	...
NUMBER OF EARNERS[3]																
NO EARNERS	72	6	10	18	16	10	4	3	3	1	1	-	6 164	208	6 995	254
1 EARNER	202	6	10	16	22	24	24	37	33	17	12	2	11 960	263	13 096	272
2 EARNERS	250	3	2	10	14	23	24	41	55	40	35	4	15 789	310	17 857	334
3 EARNERS OR MORE	89	-	-	1	3	4	4	9	23	17	30	2	21 057	510	23 442	553
MEAN NUMBER OF EARNERS	1.67	0.82	0.67	0.82	1.01	1.31	1.53	1.68	1.97	2.12	2.50	(B)	...	...	...	...
OCCUPATION																
EMPLOYED	462	8	7	17	26	38	43	76	99	68	72	8	15 729	209	17 826	241
WHITE-COLLAR WORKERS	224	3	2	8	9	15	18	29	44	38	50	6	18 153	333	20 340	401
BLUE-COLLAR WORKERS	189	2	3	5	11	14	20	41	47	26	18	1	14 798	236	15 983	284
SERVICE WORKERS	34	1	2	3	3	6	4	5	5	3	3	-	10 988	696	13 147	612
FARM WORKERS	16	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	10 405	1 254	14 224	1 401
WORK EXPERIENCE IN 1975[4]																
WORKED	504	8	10	20	30	44	47	82	107	72	75	8	15 397	198	17 449	228
WORKED AT FULL-TIME JOBS	467	6	7	14	25	37	44	80	102	71	73	8	15 818	197	17 978	237
50 TO 52 WEEKS	342	3	1	5	12	22	28	61	79	60	65	7	17 370	275	19 564	280
WORKED AT PART-TIME JOBS	37	2	3	6	5	7	3	3	6	1	1	-	8 768	402	10 738	661
DID NOT WORK	109	7	12	24	22	17	8	7	7	3	3	-	6 969	204	8 414	272
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT																
25 YEARS AND OVER	571	12	18	40	47	53	51	83	109	74	77	8	14 368	197	16 332	213
ELEMENTARY: TOTAL	81	1	5	14	12	11	7	7	12	6	4	1	9 221	383	11 762	441
8 YEARS	49	1	2	7	7	7	5	4	9	4	4	1	10 272	443	12 983	595
HIGH SCHOOL: TOTAL	263	6	8	16	24	27	24	40	55	32	28	2	14 020	262	15 295	273
4 YEARS	186	4	5	9	15	19	17	29	40	23	23	2	14 463	304	15 922	341
COLLEGE: TOTAL	228	4	4	10	10	16	20	36	42	37	45	5	16 779	446	19 144	386
4 YEARS OR MORE	114	2	1	2	3	7	11	14	20	20	29	4	19 123	541	21 797	628

[1]EXCLUDES OCCUPIERS WHO PAID NO CASH RENT. [2]PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN MAY BE OF ANY RACE.
[3]EXCLUDES ALL MEMBERS WHO ARE IN THE ARMED FORCES. [4]RESTRICTED TO CIVILIANS.

Table 14A. SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME IN 1975, FOROREGON: SIE-Con.

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS AS OF SPRING 1976. RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN, AGE, OCCUPATION, WORK EXPERIENCE, AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT CHARACTERISTICS ARE SHOWN FOR HUSBAND IN HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES AND HEAD IN OTHER FAMILIES. SEE NOTE IN TEXT. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE TEXT)

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	TOTAL	UNDER $2,000	$2,000 TO $3,999	$4,000 TO $5,999	$6,000 TO $7,999	$8,000 TO $9,999	$10,000 TO $11,999	$12,000 TO $14,999	$15,000 TO $19,999	$20,000 TO $24,999	$25,000 TO $49,999	$50,000 AND OVER	MEDIAN INCOME VALUE (DOLS.)	MEDIAN INCOME STANDARD ERROR (DOLS.)	MEAN INCOME VALUE (DOLS.)	MEAN INCOME STANDARD ERROR (DOLS.)
OREGON--CON.																
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS																
TOTAL	290	37	82	53	42	24	17	16	10	4	3	-	4 984	179	6 328	193
TYPE OF RESIDENCE																
INSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS	195	25	51	36	30	18	11	12	7	3	2	-	5 222	211	6 556	250
IN CENTRAL CITIES	111	14	29	22	17	11	6	6	3	2	1	-	5 187	246	6 236	280
OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	83	11	22	13	13	7	5	6	4	1	1	-	5 289	398	6 982	447
OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS	95	12	31	17	12	7	6	4	4	1	2	-	4 477	316	5 862	286
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN																
WHITE	278	33	81	50	41	23	15	16	10	3	3	-	5 033	182	6 365	198
BLACK	6	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
SPANISH ORIGIN[2]	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
SEX																
MALE	131	13	27	23	20	13	10	11	7	3	3	-	6 117	267	7 586	310
FEMALE	159	24	55	30	22	11	7	5	3	1	1	-	4 060	212	5 297	233
AGE																
14 TO 24 YEARS	81	18	21	17	13	6	3	2	1	-	-	-	4 137	288	4 601	200
25 TO 34 YEARS	63	6	8	11	11	9	7	6	3	1	-	-	6 986	414	7 920	477
35 TO 54 YEARS	36	3	5	5	6	3	3	4	5	1	2	-	7 905	1 084	10 039	723
55 TO 64 YEARS	30	3	8	4	6	3	2	2	1	-	-	-	6 040	913	6 764	508
65 YEARS AND OVER	80	8	40	16	7	4	2	2	1	1	1	-	3 524	161	4 971	336
EARNER STATUS[1]																
EARNERS	198	20	36	39	35	22	15	15	10	3	3	-	6 194	185	7 447	252
NONEARNERS	92	17	46	13	8	2	2	1	-	1	-	-	2 985	117	3 920	218
WORK EXPERIENCE IN 1975[3]																
WORKED	194	19	35	38	34	22	15	15	10	3	3	-	6 207	187	7 456	255
WORKED AT FULL-TIME JOBS	155	11	22	29	29	20	14	15	9	3	2	-	6 891	217	8 244	297
WORKED 50 TO 52 WEEKS	76	-	3	10	16	13	11	11	7	3	1	-	9 207	392	10 457	466
WORKED AT PART-TIME JOBS	39	9	13	9	5	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	3 595	305	4 333	343
DID NOT WORK	96	18	48	14	9	3	2	1	-	1	1	-	3 036	128	4 044	224

[2]PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN MAY BE OF ANY RACE.
[1]EXCLUDES ALL MEMBERS WHO ARE IN THE ARMED FORCES.
[3]RESTRICTED TO CIVILIANS.

Table 14B. SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME IN 1975, BY SEX, FOR OREGON: SIE

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER AS OF SPRING 1976. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE TEXT)

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	TOTAL	WITH INCOME: TOTAL	$1 TO $1,999 OR LOSS	$2,000 TO $3,999	$4,000 TO $5,999	$6,000 TO $7,999	$8,000 TO $9,999	$10,000 TO $11,999	$12,000 TO $14,999	$15,000 TO $19,999	$20,000 TO $24,999	$25,000 AND OVER	MEDIAN INCOME VALUE (DOLS.)	MEDIAN INCOME STANDARD ERROR (DOLS.)	MEAN INCOME VALUE (DOLS.)	MEAN INCOME STANDARD ERROR (DOLS.)
OREGON																
MALE																
TOTAL	843	816	107	90	91	87	68	73	114	102	43	42	8 920	236	10 460	194
TYPE OF RESIDENCE																
INSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS	534	519	66	57	56	55	40	42	77	67	29	29	9 140	344	10 801	257
IN CENTRAL CITIES	205	200	27	27	25	22	18	15	25	22	10	9	7 894	412	10 160	456
OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	329	319	39	30	31	33	22	28	52	45	19	20	10 286	382	11 203	304
OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS	309	298	41	33	34	32	28	30	37	35	14	13	8 612	355	9 864	289
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN																
WHITE	816	790	101	87	86	84	66	70	111	101	42	41	9 043	249	10 567	199
BLACK	11	10	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
SPANISH ORIGIN[1]	10	10	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	-	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
FAMILY RELATIONSHIP																
IN FAMILIES	713	687	95	63	68	67	55	63	103	94	40	39	9 835	267	10 986	221
HUSBAND IN HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES	532	531	17	34	51	58	50	58	96	92	39	38	11 967	177	13 090	193
MALE HEAD, NO WIFE PRESENT	13	13	1	2	1	2	1	1	4	1	-	1	11 416	1 386	11 955	1 252
OTHER RELATIVE	167	142	78	27	16	7	4	5	3	1	-	1	1 628	171	3 025	198
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	131	129	12	27	23	20	13	10	11	7	3	3	6 171	209	7 662	245

[1]PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN MAY BE OF ANY RACE.

Table 149. SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME IN 1975, BY SEX, FOR OREGON: SIE-Con.

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER AS OF SPRING 1976. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE TEXT)

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	TOTAL	WITH INCOME										MEDIAN INCOME		MEAN INCOME	
		TOTAL	$1 TO $1,999 OR LOSS	$2,000 TO $3,999	$4,000 TO $5,999	$6,000 TO $7,999	$8,000 TO $9,999	$10,000 TO $11,999	$12,000 TO $14,999	$15,000 TO $19,999	$20,000 TO $24,999	$25,000 AND OVER	VALUE (DOLS.)	STANDARD ERROR (DOLS.)	VALUE (DOLS.)	STANDARD ERROR (DOLS.)
OREGON--CON.															
MALE--CONTINUED															
AGE															
14 TO 24 YEARS	224	199	82	40	27	20	13	10	6	2	-	-	2 839	219	3 867	151
25 TO 34 YEARS	191	190	8	12	18	25	22	29	40	23	9	4	10 622	255	10 756	240
35 TO 44 YEARS	118	118	4	2	6	8	9	10	25	27	13	13	14 358	300	15 355	552
45 TO 54 YEARS	106	105	3	4	4	8	6	11	19	25	11	15	14 681	435	16 661	745
55 TO 64 YEARS	96	96	4	6	8	8	10	8	16	20	8	8	12 878	561	14 246	677
65 YEARS AND OVER	108	108	7	26	27	18	8	5	7	6	1	3	5 515	238	7 374	380
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT															
25 YEARS AND OVER	619	617	26	50	64	66	55	63	108	100	42	42	11 422	255	12 591	232
ELEMENTARY: TOTAL	91	91	5	21	18	9	10	6	8	9	2	2	6 182	446	8 408	438
8 YEARS	54	54	3	11	8	7	7	5	4	7	1	2	7 504	654	9 323	604
HIGH SCHOOL: TOTAL	267	266	10	18	25	31	25	29	54	46	15	14	11 601	394	12 244	313
4 YEARS	187	187	7	11	15	20	16	21	40	36	10	11	12 254	300	12 824	397
COLLEGE: TOTAL	261	260	10	12	20	26	21	27	46	45	26	26	12 744	263	14 407	406
4 YEARS OR MORE	132	132	5	5	8	11	10	15	20	24	16	19	13 674	576	16 151	668
WORK EXPERIENCE IN 1975[1]															
TOTAL	840	813	107	90	90	87	67	72	113	101	43	42	8 919	239	10 465	195
WORKED	684	683	85	55	59	65	61	68	110	99	42	41	10 483	212	11 456	222
WORKED AT FULL-TIME JOBS	585	585	37	37	46	58	56	66	108	96	41	39	11 750	220	12 709	239
40 WEEKS OR MORE	445	445	7	8	21	38	43	59	100	92	40	37	13 330	190	14 811	278
50 TO 52 WEEKS	372	372	5	5	13	28	33	50	88	80	36	34	13 781	209	15 308	300
39 WEEKS OR LESS	140	140	30	29	25	20	13	7	8	4	1	2	4 864	277	6 006	278
WORKED AT PART-TIME JOBS	99	98	48	18	13	8	4	2	2	3	-	2	2 113	240	4 008	359
40 WEEKS OR MORE	38	38	11	8	7	4	3	1	1	1	-	1	3 923	588	5 854	714
50 TO 52 WEEKS	27	27	9	5	5	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	3 389	628	4 667	565
39 WEEKS OR LESS	61	61	36	10	6	3	2	1	1	1	-	-	1 178	204	2 851	349
PART-YEAR WORKERS	286	285	71	44	41	35	25	17	21	18	5	7	5 397	215	7 067	277
MAIN REASONS FOR PART-YEAR WORK:																
LOOKING FOR WORK	111	111	11	16	20	21	14	9	10	7	2	2	6 677	243	7 740	299
ILL OR DISABLED	16	16	1	2	2	1	4	1	2	2	1	-	8 758	582	9 627	948
GOING TO SCHOOL	94	94	54	19	11	5	1	1	1	1	-	-	1 377	118	2 554	209
ALL OTHER REASONS	65	65	5	7	8	7	7	6	8	9	2	5	8 906	795	11 809	896
DID NOT WORK	156	130	22	35	31	21	7	5	4	3	1	1	4 390	168	5 246	222
MAIN REASON NOT WORKING:																
ILL OR DISABLED	30	29	4	10	8	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	4 095	434	4 796	366
GOING TO SCHOOL	35	14	9	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	971	274	2 184	587
RETIRED	74	74	5	20	21	15	4	3	3	2	1	1	5 064	249	6 152	309
ALL OTHER REASONS	17	12	4	2	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 965	485	4 195	565
OCCUPATION GROUP OF LONGEST JOB[2] (TOTAL MONEY EARNINGS)															
TOTAL	684	682	118	62	55	56	57	70	107	89	35	34	9 740	277	10 350	213
WHITE-COLLAR WORKERS	270	270	25	19	18	16	21	30	47	45	22	28	12 338	266	13 480	404
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	98	98	6	9	7	7	7	13	17	13	9	10	12 008	415	13 404	623
MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS, EXCEPT FARM	92	92	5	4	3	4	6	9	15	22	9	14	15 031	655	16 761	831
SALES WORKERS	44	44	10	3	5	3	3	5	5	5	3	3	8 959	1 220	10 068	770
CLERICAL & KIND. WORKERS	35	35	5	3	3	2	4	4	9	4	1	1	10 290	901	9 441	583
BLUE-COLLAR WORKERS	312	312	51	39	27	30	30	36	54	38	12	5	9 108	354	9 209	246
CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS	130	130	11	8	11	14	13	14	27	21	9	2	11 120	460	10 836	315
OPERATIVES, INCL TRANSPORT	113	113	16	13	10	10	12	15	19	14	3	2	9 178	591	9 452	484
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	69	69	25	8	7	6	5	6	8	3	-	1	4 293	625	5 743	414
SERVICE WORKERS	63	63	22	10	6	7	5	4	4	4	1	-	3 549	832	5 591	399
FARM WORKERS	39	38	20	4	2	4	2	1	2	1	1	2	1 490	650	5 373	842
INDUSTRY GROUP OF LONGEST JOB[2] (TOTAL MONEY EARNINGS)															
TOTAL	684	682	118	62	55	56	57	70	107	89	35	34	9 740	277	10 350	213
AGR., FORESTRY & FISHERIES	57	56	24	7	4	6	3	1	4	2	2	2	3 403	648	6 154	697
MANUFACTURING	163	163	14	13	10	12	17	25	36	22	8	6	11 125	300	11 265	438
DURABLE GOODS	116	116	5	9	7	9	14	19	26	16	5	4	11 348	314	11 637	540
NONDURABLE GOODS	47	47	9	3	3	3	3	6	9	5	3	2	10 443	656	10 336	721
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, & OTHER PUB. UTIL	49	49	4	3	4	2	3	5	13	11	4	2	12 866	410	12 595	662
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	138	138	31	18	10	11	10	12	21	15	4	7	7 961	601	9 327	475
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	208	208	37	17	18	20	16	19	27	29	11	14	9 564	518	10 636	376
ALL OTHER INDUSTRIES	69	68	7	5	9	6	8	8	5	11	6	3	9 708	639	11 210	741
FEMALE																
TOTAL	931	719	253	168	106	79	45	33	20	9	3	3	3 143	93	4 306	98
TYPE OF RESIDENCE																
INSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS	597	468	151	104	71	58	34	24	15	6	3	1	3 484	132	4 545	120
IN CENTRAL CITIES	231	190	55	47	28	24	15	11	6	2	1	-	3 558	207	4 670	163
OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	366	279	96	57	44	34	18	13	9	4	2	1	3 435	177	4 486	168
OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS	333	251	102	64	35	20	11	9	5	3	-	2	2 561	134	3 861	169

[1]RESTRICTED TO CIVILIAN PERSONS.

Table 148. SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME IN 1975, BY SEX, FOR OREGON: SIE-Con.

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER AS OF SPRING 1976. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE TEXT)

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	TOTAL	WITH INCOME										MEDIAN INCOME		MEAN INCOME	
		TOTAL	$1 TO $1,999 OR LOSS	$2,000 TO $3,999	$4,000 TO $5,999	$6,000 TO $7,999	$8,000 TO $9,999	$10,000 TO $11,999	$12,000 TO $14,999	$15,000 TO $19,999	$20,000 TO $24,999	$25,000 AND OVER	VALUE (DOLS.)	STANDARD ERROR (DOLS.)	VALUE (DOLS.)	STANDARD ERROR (DOLS.)
OREGON--CON.															
FEMALE--CONTINUED															
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN															
WHITE	902	699	246	164	103	75	43	32	19	9	3	3	3 132	94	4 304	100
BLACK	9	7	2	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
SPANISH ORIGIN[1]	12	9	3	3	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
FAMILY RELATIONSHIP																
IN FAMILIES	771	562	231	113	77	56	34	26	15	6	2	2	2 754	134	4 012	104
WIFE IN HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES	532	365	138	73	56	42	24	17	10	4	1	2	3 138	112	4 242	101
FEMALE HEAD, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	69	68	9	16	12	9	8	6	4	2	1	-	5 343	362	6 441	257
OTHER RELATIVE	170	129	84	24	10	5	1	3	1	-	-	-	1 150	110	2 089	137
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	159	158	22	55	30	22	11	7	5	3	1	1	4 119	186	5 354	185
AGE																
14 TO 24 YEARS	252	199	107	44	23	17	5	2	1	-	-	-	1 730	141	2 510	100
25 TO 34 YEARS	190	140	34	28	23	19	15	10	6	2	-	1	4 630	282	5 568	290
35 TO 44 YEARS	118	89	25	15	13	13	9	7	3	2	-	-	4 750	428	5 234	280
45 TO 54 YEARS	118	83	20	16	17	11	5	6	4	3	1	-	4 619	268	5 646	323
55 TO 64 YEARS	110	78	26	15	8	11	6	6	4	1	-	1	3 677	426	5 092	325
65 YEARS AND OVER	143	131	40	51	22	7	4	3	2	1	1	1	2 702	107	3 741	180
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT																
25 YEARS AND OVER	678	520	145	124	83	62	40	31	19	9	3	3	3 794	141	4 993	126
ELEMENTARY: TOTAL	82	67	24	28	9	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	2 438	118	3 031	159
8 YEARS	55	45	17	17	7	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	2 453	183	3 081	192
HIGH SCHOOL: TOTAL	384	280	82	65	49	38	19	15	7	2	-	2	3 695	203	4 706	178
4 YEARS	294	217	61	45	37	32	17	13	6	2	-	2	4 117	209	5 037	219
COLLEGE: TOTAL	212	174	40	31	26	20	20	15	12	7	3	1	5 333	257	6 206	223
4 YEARS OR MORE	90	78	14	13	13	8	8	9	8	5	2	-	5 972	522	7 334	359
WORK EXPERIENCE IN 1975[2]																
TOTAL	931	719	253	168	106	79	45	33	20	9	3	3	3 143	93	4 306	98
WORKED	527	522	165	98	87	70	41	30	18	9	2	3	3 969	153	4 827	123
WORKED AT FULL-TIME JOBS	336	334	58	52	64	64	38	28	18	8	2	2	5 785	158	6 220	162
40 WEEKS OR MORE	213	212	8	17	43	56	35	25	17	7	2	2	7 336	158	7 975	213
50 TO 52 WEEKS	170	169	5	9	30	48	29	22	15	6	2	2	7 662	163	8 376	243
39 WEEKS OR LESS	122	122	51	35	21	8	3	2	1	1	-	-	2 568	171	3 161	145
WORKED AT PART-TIME JOBS	191	188	106	46	23	6	3	2	1	-	-	1	1 628	121	2 359	128
40 WEEKS OR MORE	80	79	27	20	16	4	2	1	1	-	-	-	2 889	194	3 194	194
50 TO 52 WEEKS	55	54	18	18	11	3	1	1	1	-	-	-	3 064	216	3 377	261
39 WEEKS OR LESS	111	110	79	18	8	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	968	68	1 758	163
PART-YEAR WORKERS	302	299	141	70	46	19	10	7	2	2	-	1	2 189	109	3 083	115
MAIN REASONS FOR PART-YEAR WORK:																
LOOKING FOR WORK	61	61	17	16	16	7	2	2	-	-	-	-	3 685	280	4 118	269
ILL OR DISABLED	15	14	3	4	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	4 261	649	4 723	490
GOING TO SCHOOL	82	82	60	16	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	940	60	1 535	130
KEEPING HOUSE	110	108	53	24	17	6	4	2	-	-	-	-	2 063	183	2 984	197
ALL OTHER REASONS	34	34	9	10	5	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	3 558	335	4 611	393
DID NOT WORK	404	197	88	71	20	9	4	3	1	-	1	1	2 198	77	2 924	133
MAIN REASON NOT WORKING:																
ILL OR DISABLED	42	33	13	16	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 226	105	2 519	176
GOING TO SCHOOL	48	11	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
KEEPING HOUSE	223	75	40	22	5	3	1	1	1	-	1	-	1 833	153	2 620	201
RETIRED	70	65	20	26	10	4	2	2	1	-	-	1	2 771	137	3 920	293
ALL OTHER REASONS	21	13	7	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 963	253	2 297	287
OCCUPATION GROUP OF LONGEST JOB[3] (TOTAL MONEY EARNINGS)																
TOTAL	527	521	200	94	73	67	36	27	15	7	1	2	3 234	139	4 289	117
WHITE-COLLAR WORKERS	312	309	85	53	47	47	30	23	14	7	1	2	4 791	244	5 366	169
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	72	72	16	10	9	8	8	10	7	3	-	-	6 222	655	6 555	325
MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS, EXCEPT FARM	32	32	6	6	4	4	4	3	2	2	1	-	5 901	808	6 599	571
SALES WORKERS	37	37	18	9	4	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	1 997	386	2 992	419
CLERICAL & KIND. WORKERS	171	169	44	29	30	33	17	8	4	1	-	1	5 008	259	5 144	230
BLUE-COLLAR WORKERS	68	67	28	12	10	10	4	3	-	-	-	-	2 841	442	3 667	231
OPERATIVES, INCL TRANSPORT	48	47	18	8	7	9	3	2	-	-	-	-	3 197	560	3 804	278
SERVICE WORKERS[4]	129	129	74	26	16	9	3	1	-	-	-	-	1 567	144	2 351	121
CLEANING SERVICE WORKERS	15	15	9	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 522	448	2 146	301
FOOD SERVICE WORKERS	48	48	26	13	7	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1 869	203	2 313	157
FARM WORKERS	18	16	12	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	777	112	1 661	837
INDUSTRY GROUP OF LONGEST JOB[3] (TOTAL MONEY EARNINGS)																
TOTAL	527	521	200	94	73	67	36	27	15	7	1	2	3 234	139	4 289	117
AGR., FORESTRY & FISHERIES	24	22	15	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	929	165	2 171	657
MANUFACTURING	58	58	20	9	7	11	6	3	-	-	-	-	3 816	606	4 315	253
DURABLE GOODS	29	29	8	3	3	7	5	3	-	-	-	-	6 054	582	5 236	370
NONDURABLE GOODS	29	29	12	6	5	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	2 493	500	3 405	317
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, & OTHER PUB. UTIL	16	16	3	2	1	2	2	4	2	1	-	-	8 420	1 010	8 025	913
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	128	127	56	29	21	10	4	3	1	1	-	-	2 437	196	3 219	166
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	294	293	104	48	41	41	24	17	10	5	1	1	3 720	240	4 684	169
ALL OTHER INDUSTRIES	7	7	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)

[1] PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN MAY BE OF ANY RACE.
[2] RESTRICTED TO CIVILIAN PERSONS.
[3] INCLUDES OTHER SERVICE WORKERS, NOT SHOWN SEPARATELY.

Table 14C. SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS, FAMILIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS BELOW SPECIFIED POVERTY LEVELS IN 1975, FOR OREGON: SIE

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. PERSONS, FAMILIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS AS OF SPRING 1976. RACE, EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, AND WORK EXPERIENCE CHARACTERISTICS ARE SHOWN FOR HUSBAND IN HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES AND HEAD IN OTHER FAMILIES. SEE NOTE IN TEXT. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE TEXT)

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	TOTAL		BELOW CURRENT POVERTY LEVEL				BELOW SPECIFIED POVERTY LEVEL							
			NUMBER		POVERTY RATE		NUMBER				PERCENT			
	NUMBER	STANDARD ERROR	TOTAL	STANDARD ERROR	PERCENT POOR	STANDARD ERROR	BELOW 75 PERCENT	BELOW 125 PERCENT	BELOW 150 PERCENT	BELOW 200 PERCENT	BELOW 75 PERCENT	BELOW 125 PERCENT	BELOW 150 PERCENT	BELOW 200 PERCENT
OREGON														
PERSONS														
TOTAL	2 290	–	204	13	8.9	0.6	127	298	414	691	5.5	13.0	18.1	30.2
FAMILY STATUS														
IN FAMILIES	2 000	15	135	11	6.7	0.5	90	198	292	531	4.5	9.9	14.6	26.6
HEAD	615	9	41	3	6.7	0.4	28	59	88	156	4.6	9.6	14.3	25.4
65 YEARS AND OVER	93	4	4	1	4.5	0.9	3	7	14	30	2.8	7.4	14.6	32.4
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	678	9	66	7	9.8	1.0	44	96	134	236	6.5	14.2	19.8	34.8
RELATED CHILDREN 5 TO 17 YRS.	512	2	43	5	8.4	0.9	28	65	93	166	5.4	12.7	18.1	32.5
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS	707	16	27	4	3.9	0.5	17	43	69	140	2.4	6.1	9.8	19.8
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	290	9	69	5	23.9	1.4	37	100	123	159	12.6	34.5	42.3	55.0
65 YEARS AND OVER	80	5	22	3	27.7	2.8	6	38	46	56	7.0	47.3	57.6	70.7
TOTAL	363	16	99	8	27.4	2.2	60	138	174	224	16.5	38.0	48.0	61.6
IN FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEAD, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	204	13	55	7	27.0	2.9	38	72	96	125	18.6	35.3	47.1	61.4
HEAD	69	4	19	2	27.6	2.4	13	25	32	40	19.2	35.9	46.1	58.3
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	100	7	33	5	33.0	4.1	23	42	57	74	23.4	42.0	57.3	74.5
RELATED CHILDREN 5 TO 17 YRS.	79	6	21	3	26.9	3.7	14	28	42	56	17.3	35.6	52.4	70.7
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS	35	4	3	1	8.4	3.5	1	5	7	10	3.7	15.0	19.6	30.0
FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	159	7	45	4	28.0	2.0	22	66	78	98	13.8	41.4	49.2	61.8
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN														
WHITE	2 207	9	186	12	8.4	0.6	113	277	383	648	5.1	12.5	17.4	29.4
BLACK	31	5	7	2	21.8	7.0	3	9	16	21	10.1	29.7	50.9	69.0
SPANISH ORIGIN[1]	40	6	6	2	14.6	5.2	4	9	15	23	10.5	21.9	36.8	56.8
AGE														
UNDER 14 YEARS	516	11	58	6	11.2	1.2	40	81	112	196	7.7	15.8	21.7	37.9
14 TO 24 YEARS	477	10	52	5	10.9	1.1	35	72	98	152	7.3	15.0	20.5	31.8
25 TO 34 YEARS	381	10	27	4	7.1	1.0	19	40	57	101	4.9	10.6	15.0	26.4
35 TO 54 YEARS	459	10	25	4	5.5	0.8	16	37	50	88	3.5	8.1	10.9	19.3
55 TO 59 YEARS	106	6	5	2	5.1	1.6	3	8	13	19	2.8	7.8	12.3	18.0
60 TO 64 YEARS	100	6	8	2	8.0	2.0	5	11	16	28	4.9	11.4	15.9	28.4
65 YEARS AND OVER	251	–	28	3	11.4	1.1	10	48	68	107	3.9	19.2	27.2	42.7
TYPE OF RESIDENCE														
NONFARM	2 192	9	197	13	9.0	0.6	120	288	402	667	5.5	13.2	18.4	30.5
FARM	98	9	7	2	7.1	2.4	6	10	12	23	6.4	10.3	12.3	23.9
INSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS	1 452	22	122	10	8.4	0.7	74	178	250	406	5.1	12.3	17.2	28.0
IN CENTRAL CITIES	541	19	61	7	11.3	1.3	35	86	110	175	6.4	15.9	20.4	32.3
IN POVERTY AREAS	76	8	16	4	21.5	4.4	6	22	32	44	8.5	29.6	41.8	58.3
OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	911	22	61	7	6.7	0.8	39	92	140	232	4.3	10.1	15.3	25.4
IN POVERTY AREAS	6	2	–	–	(B)	(B)	–	–	1	1	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS	838	22	82	8	9.8	1.0	53	120	164	284	6.3	14.3	19.6	33.9
IN POVERTY AREAS	23	4	3	2	11.2	6.2	2	3	7	10	7.3	14.9	30.9	42.8
FAMILIES														
TOTAL	615	9	41	3	6.7	0.4	28	59	88	156	4.6	9.6	14.3	25.4
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN														
WHITE	597	9	37	3	6.3	0.4	26	54	81	148	4.3	9.1	13.6	24.7
BLACK	8	1	2	1	(B)	(B)	1	3	4	5	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
SPANISH ORIGIN[1]	9	1	2	1	(B)	(B)	1	2	4	5	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
SIZE OF FAMILY														
2 PERSONS	264	7	17	2	6.5	0.9	12	23	38	66	4.6	8.6	14.4	25.0
3 PERSONS	127	5	10	1	8.0	1.1	8	14	18	27	6.1	11.3	14.3	21.2
4 PERSONS	119	5	7	1	6.2	1.0	5	11	17	30	4.0	9.4	13.9	25.3
5 PERSONS	63	3	3	1	5.5	1.3	2	5	7	16	3.9	8.0	10.5	26.3
6 PERSONS	28	2	1	1	5.1	1.8	1	3	4	10	2.1	11.7	15.3	35.5
7 PERSONS OR MORE	15	2	2	1	11.2	3.6	1	2	4	7	5.4	15.1	29.6	44.9
MEAN SIZE OF FAMILY	3.25	...	3.32	...	...	...	3.24	3.40	3.34	3.42	...	...	...	...
NUMBER OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD														
NO RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YRS.	287	7	9	1	3.2	0.5	6	13	27	56	2.2	4.7	9.4	18.9
WITH REL. CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	328	7	32	2	9.8	0.7	22	45	61	102	6.7	13.8	18.6	31.0
1 CHILD	120	5	13	2	10.7	1.2	9	17	22	31	7.8	14.3	18.1	25.8
2 CHILDREN	121	5	10	1	8.6	1.1	7	15	21	35	5.6	12.4	17.3	29.2
3 CHILDREN	57	3	6	1	11.2	1.8	4	9	11	20	7.6	15.0	18.5	35.3
4 CHILDREN	21	2	1	–	5.2	2.1	1	3	4	10	2.8	13.0	18.9	45.5
5 CHILDREN OR MORE	9	1	1	1	(B)	(B)	1	2	3	6	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN	2.08	...	2.16	...	...	...	2.16	2.19	2.25	2.35	...	...	...	...
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT														
25 YEARS AND OVER	571	9	33	3	5.9	0.4	22	50	74	136	3.9	8.7	13.0	23.9
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	31	2	4	1	13.7	2.7	2	7	11	16	7.1	23.5	33.8	51.8
8 YEARS	49	3	2	1	4.4	1.3	1	4	7	15	2.0	8.2	14.2	30.1
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	77	4	5	1	6.7	1.3	4	8	13	24	4.7	11.0	16.6	30.9
4 YEARS	186	6	12	1	6.2	0.8	8	15	22	43	4.4	8.1	11.9	22.9
COLLEGE: 1 YEAR OR MORE	228	6	10	1	4.5	0.6	7	15	22	39	3.2	6.5	9.6	17.2
PERCENT NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	27.6	...	34.8	...	...	...	30.6	40.0	40.9	40.1	...	...	...	...

[1]PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN MAY BE OF ANY RACE.

Table 14C. SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS, FAMILIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS BELOW SPECIFIED POVERTY LEVELS IN 1975, FOR OREGON: SIE - Con.

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. PERSONS, FAMILIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS AS OF SPRING 1976. RACE, EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, AND WORK EXPERIENCE CHARACTERISTICS ARE SHOWN FOR HUSBAND IN HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES AND HEAD IN OTHER FAMILIES. SEE NOTE IN TEXT. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE TEXT)

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	TOTAL		BELOW CURRENT POVERTY LEVEL				BELOW SPECIFIED POVERTY LEVEL							
			NUMBER		POVERTY RATE		NUMBER				PERCENT			
	NUMBER	STANDARD ERROR	TOTAL	STANDARD ERROR	PERCENT POOR	STANDARD ERROR	BELOW 75 PERCENT	BELOW 125 PERCENT	BELOW 150 PERCENT	BELOW 200 PERCENT	BELOW 75 PERCENT	BELOW 125 PERCENT	BELOW 150 PERCENT	BELOW 200 PERCENT
OREGON--CON.														
FAMILIES--CONTINUED														
WORK EXPERIENCE [1][2]														
WORKED	504	9	22	2	4.4	0.4	15	35	53	101	3.1	6.9	10.5	20.0
50 TO 52 WEEKS	350	8	5	1	1.4	0.3	4	9	18	44	1.1	2.6	5.2	12.5
FULL TIME	342	7	5	1	1.5	0.3	4	8	17	41	1.2	2.4	4.9	12.1
49 WEEKS OR LESS	154	5	17	2	11.1	1.1	12	26	35	57	7.5	16.9	22.6	37.1
DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT:														
NO WEEKS	73	4	7	1	10.1	1.5	5	10	13	21	7.3	14.2	17.6	28.1
1 TO 14 WEEKS	43	3	4	1	9.1	1.9	2	6	9	15	5.2	14.2	21.6	34.7
15 WEEKS OR MORE	38	3	6	1	15.3	2.6	4	9	13	22	10.3	25.2	33.5	57.6
MEAN NO. WEEKS UNEMPLOYED	16.4	***	(B)	***	***	***	(B)	20.6	19.5	19.5	***	***	***	***
DID NOT WORK	109	4	19	2	17.4	1.6	13	24	34	54	11.6	21.8	31.6	49.8
MAIN REASON DID NOT WORK:														
ILL OR DISABLED	23	2	5	1	21.2	3.7	2	6	9	13	10.5	26.5	39.0	56.5
KEEPING HOUSE	13	2	7	1	56.3	6.0	6	8	9	10	44.1	60.9	66.8	79.4
UNABLE TO FIND WORK	5	1	2	1	(B)	(B)	2	3	3	3	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
RETIRED	64	3	3	1	4.6	1.1	2	5	12	25	3.0	8.6	18.2	39.2
ALL OTHER REASONS	5	1	1	1	(B)	(B)	1	2	2	2	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
TYPE OF INCOME IN 1975														
MEAN INCOME ..DOLLARS	15 831	202	2 243	193	***	***	1 288	3 222	4 261	6 117	***	***	***	***
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT ..DOLLARS	***	***	2 046	185	***	***	1 590	2 434	2 613	3 314	***	***	***	***
WITH EARNINGS	543	9	26	2	4.8	0.4	17	40	61	116	3.2	7.4	11.3	21.3
WITH INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS[3]	526	9	33	2	6.2	0.5	21	48	72	129	3.9	9.2	13.6	24.5
WITH TRANSFER PAYMENTS[3]	290	7	26	2	9.0	0.7	16	38	57	99	5.5	13.3	19.7	34.3
SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	139	5	7	1	4.8	0.8	4	11	22	45	3.0	8.2	15.8	32.6
SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INC	7	1	2	1	(B)	(B)	1	4	4	5	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	36	3	15	2	42.0	3.6	9	20	24	29	26.2	56.7	66.0	80.6
OTHER TRANSFER PAYMENTS[4]	154	5	9	1	5.9	0.8	5	15	23	44	3.5	9.5	15.1	28.6
WITH TRANSFER PAYMENTS ONLY	86	4	18	2	21.0	1.9	11	24	32	47	12.6	28.3	37.6	55.2
WITH OTHER UNEARNED INCOME	440	8	15	2	3.3	0.4	10	24	39	81	2.2	5.4	8.9	18.5
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS														
LIVING ARRANGEMENTS														
TOTAL	290	9	69	5	23.9	1.4	37	100	123	159	12.6	34.5	42.3	55.0
LIVING ALONE	185	7	39	3	21.2	1.7	17	59	73	97	9.3	31.7	39.5	52.3
65 YEARS AND OVER	72	5	19	2	26.6	2.9	5	33	40	49	7.6	45.8	56.2	68.7
LIVING WITH NONRELATIVES	104	6	30	3	28.6	2.5	19	41	49	62	18.6	39.5	47.2	59.8
IN HOUSEHOLDS	104	6	30	3	28.6	2.5	19	41	49	62	18.6	39.4	47.0	59.5
IN GROUP QUARTERS	1	1	-	-	(B)	(B)	-	-	1	1	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
FEMALE	159	7	45	4	28.0	2.0	22	66	78	98	13.8	41.4	49.2	61.8
LIVING ALONE	115	6	28	3	24.5	2.2	11	44	53	68	9.9	38.0	46.1	58.8
65 YEARS AND OVER	56	4	16	2	28.3	3.3	5	27	33	39	8.6	48.5	57.8	70.0
LIVING WITH NONRELATIVES	44	4	16	2	37.0	4.0	11	22	25	31	24.0	50.1	57.3	69.4
IN HOUSEHOLDS	44	4	16	2	36.7	4.0	10	22	25	30	23.6	49.9	57.1	69.2
IN GROUP QUARTERS	-	-	-	-	(B)	(B)	-	-	-	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
TYPE OF INCOME IN 1975														
MEAN INCOME ..DOLLARS	6 328	193	1 662	55	***	***	1 049	2 074	2 378	2 932	***	***	***	***
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT ..DOLLARS	***	***	1 051	57	***	***	1 008	1 303	1 680	2 490	***	***	***	***
WITH EARNINGS	198	7	32	3	16.2	1.5	21	46	59	87	10.5	23.0	29.9	44.0
WITH INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS[3]	233	8	55	4	23.6	1.5	25	81	101	132	10.7	34.7	43.4	56.5
WITH TRANSFER PAYMENTS[3]	144	6	38	3	26.2	2.0	13	59	74	95	8.7	41.0	51.5	66.1
SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	93	5	26	3	28.3	2.6	7	44	53	66	7.3	47.6	57.6	71.2
SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INC	9	2	6	1	(B)	(B)	1	7	8	9	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	7	2	6	1	(B)	(B)	2	6	7	7	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
OTHER TRANSFER PAYMENTS[4]	63	4	11	2	17.8	2.7	5	20	26	36	7.7	32.1	41.8	58.1
WITH TRANSFER PAYMENTS ONLY	59	4	24	3	48.8	3.6	9	35	40	48	14.6	59.3	68.1	81.2
WITH OTHER UNEARNED INCOME	175	7	31	3	17.8	1.6	16	46	61	84	9.4	26.4	35.0	48.2
PRIMARY FAMILIES AND PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS														
TENURE														
TOTAL	835	10	86	4	10.3	0.5	46	127	172	267	5.6	15.2	20.6	32.0
OWNER OCCUPIED	534	9	32	2	5.9	0.4	18	50	73	132	3.4	9.4	13.6	24.7
MEAN VALUE[5] ..DOLLARS	30 153	***	23 150	***	***	***	28 121	21 882	21 956	22 572	***	***	***	***
RENTER OCCUPIED (CASH)	282	7	50	3	17.8	1.0	26	71	90	125	9.3	25.3	32.1	44.3
MEAN RENT[6] ..DOLLARS	142	***	111	***	***	***	117	117	122	126	***	***	***	***
OCCUPIER PAID NO CASH RENT	19	2	4	1	20.5	4.1	2	6	9	11	9.8	29.6	46.8	56.6
SUBSIDIZED HOUSING OF RENTERS														
TOTAL RENTERS	300	7	54	3	17.9	1.0	28	77	99	135	9.3	25.6	33.0	45.0
IN PUBLIC HOUSING	11	1	6	1	(B)	(B)	2	7	9	9	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
IN SUBSIDIZED HOUSING	5	1	2	1	(B)	(B)	1	3	4	4	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
NOT IN SUBS. OR PUB. HOUSING	278	7	45	3	16.1	1.0	24	65	85	119	8.5	23.4	30.7	42.8
NOT REPORTED	6	1	1	-	(B)	(B)	1	1	2	3	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)

[1]RESTRICTED TO CIVILIANS.
[2]DETAIL DOES NOT ADD TO TOTAL BECAUSE SOME FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS HAVE MORE THAN ONE OF THE TYPES OF INCOME SPECIFIED.
[3]INCLUDES UNEMPLOYMENT AND WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, AND VETERANS' PAYMENTS.
[5]RESTRICTED TO PRIMARY FAMILIES AND PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS REPORTING ON VALUE OF OWNED HOME.
[6]RESTRICTED TO PRIMARY FAMILIES AND PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS REPORTING ON AMOUNT OF RENT PAID IN MONTH PRECEDING THE INTERVIEW.

APPENDIX B

GLOSSARY

GLOSSARY

Abbreviations

BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics
CES	Current Employment Statistics
CETA	Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973
COG	Council of Government
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CPS	Current Population Survey
DOT	Dictionary of Occupational Titles
ES	Employment Service
ESARS	Employment Security Automated Reporting System
ETA	Employment and Training Administration
HEW	United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare
LMI	Labor Market Information
OES	Occupational Employment Statistics
OSES	Oregon State Employment Service
PSE	Public Service Employment
PWEA	Public Works and Economic Development Act
SA	Seasonally Adjustment
SEARCH	Systems Exploration And Research for Career Help
SESA	State Employment Security Agency
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
SMSA	Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area
UI	Unemployment Insurance
USDL	United States Department of Labor
VEV	Vietnam Era Veteran
WIN	Work Incentive Program
W & S	Wage and Salary

Annual Average - The aggregate of 12 months data divided by 12. Annual average data are commonly used for projections and other long-term analyses.

Average Hourly Earnings - Average weekly earnings divided by average weekly hours.

Average Weekly Earnings - Average total money earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers in the survey week, including overtime and incentive pay.

Average Weekly Hours - Average total hours worked by production and nonsupervisory workers in the survey week, including overtime, paid vacation and sick leave.

Benchmark - Most economic time series utilize a sample trend made of the best available data at the time. Periodically the series is adjusted due to more complete information being available. This periodic adjustment is a Benchmark Revision and the point-in-time for which the more complete data was available is the Benchmark Date. Data is commonly referenced by its benchmark date, e.g., "data based on a March 1976 benchmark".

Civilian Labor Force - See Labor Force.

Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973 (CETA) - An act which set up a decentralized system of job training, Public Service Employment (PSE) and other employment services. This act provides federal grants to selected prime sponsors and replaced the Manpower Development and Training Act (MDTA).

Consumer Price Index (CPI) - Officially titled the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earnings and Clerical Workers, this index measures changes over time in a predetermined marketbasket of goods and services. Most goods and services are covered in the marketbasket as well as sales and excise taxes, but income and property are not included. The CPI is not a true cost of living index nor can it be compared between areas to determine their relative cost of living.

Covered Employment - Employment in an industry that falls under the coverage of the respective states' unemployment insurance program. In Oregon presently only agriculture, the self-employed, some employed students, religious organizations, full commissioned salesmen, and elected and appointed officials have significant numbers of noncovered workers.

Current Employment Statistics (CES) - Estimates of nonagricultural wage and salary employment and production worker hours and earnings by industry. We produce these estimates monthly for Oregon from a sample of employing establishments in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Current Population Survey (CPS) - A monthly household survey of the population of the United States. This survey is the data source for the national estimates of labor force composition. Some CPS data is also incorporated into the state and area labor force estimating procedures to improve interstate comparability.

Discouraged Worker - Persons who want work but made no attempt to find work in the past four weeks because of a belief that they could not find employment. Discouraged workers are not counted among the unemployed.

DOT Codes - An occupational coding structure based upon job traits and relationships. The codes are published in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles.

Economically Disadvantaged - A person who is either:

a. A member of a family which receives public assistance;
b. A member of a family whose income during the previous 6 months on an annualized basis was such that:
   1. The family would have qualified for public assistance; or
   2. It does not exceed the poverty level; or
   3. It does not exceed 70 percent of the lower living standard income level;
c. A foster child on whose behalf state or local government payments are made;
d. Where such status presents significant barriers to employment,
   1. A client of a sheltered workshop;
   2. A handicapped individual;
   3. A person residing in an institution or facility providing 24 hour support such as a prison, a hospital or community care facility; or
   4. A regular outpatient of a mental hospital, rehabilitation facility or similar institution.

Employment by Place of Residence - An estimate of the number of persons employed who live within a given labor market or other geographic area. All persons who worked for pay and unpaid family workers who worked at least 15 hours or more in the survey week are included, as are workers who were temporarily absent from their job due to vacations, labor disputes, etc.

Employment by Place of Work - An estimate of the number of jobs filled in the survey week within a given area. Multiple job holders are counted for each job. In Oregon only the nonagricultural wage and salary workers are tallied by place of work. Labor disputants are not included in estimates of employment by place of work.

Employment Security Autmoated Reporting System (ESARS) - A computerized tally of all Job Service activites, job applicant, and job openings characteristics.

Hard-to-Fill Job Openings - Job openings which have gone unfilled for a month or more. Some of the openings may be difficult to fill because of the job environment, wage scales or lack of qualified workers.

High Demand Occupation - Occupations which have a substantial number of job openings both in absolute terms and relative to the number of job applicants, for that occupation. High demand may be the result of either high growth, high turnover and sometimes by a combination of the two.

Index or Index Number - A measure of relative growth compared with a base figure for the same time series. In index form, the base period is set equal to 100, and data for other periods are expressed as percentages of the base value. Plural is indices.

Insured Unemployment - A count of person who have filed claims for state unemployment insurance benefits.

Insured Unemployment Rate - An administrative tool which is the ratio of insured unemployment to covered employment lagged about six to nine months.

Job Bank - A computerized system which provides rapid dessemination of job orders throughout a network of Employment Division local offices.

Job Corps - A national system of 60 residential centers in 31 states and Puerto Rico providing basic education, vocational training, counseling, health care, and other services to help disadvantaged young men and women, age 16 through 21, prepare for jobs and responsible citizenship.

Labor Force - All persons 16 years and older who are either employed or unemployed. Normally published as a Civilian Labor Force by Place of Residence (see Employment by Place of Residence).

Labor Market Area - An area with a central community and economic concentration in which workers can generally change jobs without changing their residence. In most states labor market areas are either counties or groups of counties.

Labor Market Information (LMI) - Data on a broad range of topics such as labor force, employment by industry and occupation, unemployment, population, earnings, wages, hours worked, training programs and labor turnover.

Labor Turnover - Movement of workers in and out of employment in a given time period in an industry, occupation or firm. The labor turnover program publishes a time series of monthly industry data on hires, rehires, quits, layoffs, etc. Turnover in an occupation is often considered on a longer time frame.

Multiple Job Holders - Persons who simultaneously work at more than one job.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment - Place of work employment that does not include the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics or agricultural workers. Conceptually, this is probably the most consistent economic time series available to compare different labor markets over an extended period of time.

Occupation Categories - from Dictionary of Occupational Titles, Fourth Edition, 1977.

Professional, Technical, and Managerial - This category includes occupations concerned with the theoretical and practical aspects of such fields of human endeavor as: architecture; engineering; mathematics; physical sciences; social sciences; medicine and health; education; museum, library, and archival sciences; law; theology; the arts; recreation; administrative specialties; and management. Also included are occupations in support of scientists and engineers and other specialized activities such as piloting aircraft, operating radios, and directing the course of ships. Most of these occupations require substantial educational preparation, usually at the university, college, junior college, or technical institute level.

Clerical and Sales - This category is composed of two occupational subcategories. Clerical occupations include those activities concerned with preparing, transcribing, systematizing, and preserving written communications and records; distributing information; and collecting accounts. Sales occupations include those activities concerned with influencing customers in favor of a commodity or service. Occupations closely identified with sales transactions are included even though they do not involve active participation in the transactions.

Services - This category includes occupations concerned with providing domestic services in private households; preparing and serving food and drink in commercial, institutional, or other establishments; providing lodging and related services; providing grooming, cosmetic, and other personal and health care services for children and adults; maintaining and cleaning clothing and other wearing apparel; providing protection for people and property; attending to the comfort or requests of patrons of amusement and recreation facilities; and performing cleaning and maintenance services to interiors of buildings.

Occupation Categories - Cont.

Agricultural, Fishery, Forestry, and Related - This category includes occupations concerned with propagating, growing, caring for, and gathering plant and animal life and products; logging timber tracts; catching, hunting, and trapping animal life; and caring for parks, gardens, and grounds. Also included are occupations concerned with providing related support services. Excluded are occupations requiring a primary knowledge or involvment with technologies, such as processing, packaging, and stock checking, regardless of their industry designations. Managerial occupations in agriculture, fishery, and forestry are included in professional, technical, and managerial.

Processing - This category includes occupations concerned with refining, compounding, chemically treating, heat treating, or similarly working materials in solid, fluid, semifluid, or gaseous states to prepare them for use as basic materials, or stock for further manufacturing treatment, or for sale as finished products to commercial users. Knowledge of a process and adherence to formulas or other specifications are required to some degree. Vats, stills, ovens, furnaces, mixing machines, crushers, grinders, and related machines and equipment usually are involved.

Machine Trades - This category includes occupations concerned with the operation of machines that cut, bore, mill, abrade, print, and similarly work such materials as metal, paper, wood, plastics, and stone. A worker's relationship to the machine is of primary importance. The more complicated jobs require an understanding of machine functions, blueprint reading, making mathematical computations, and exercising judgment to attain conformance to specifications. In other jobs eye and hand coordination may be the most significant factor. Installation, repair, and maintenance of machines and mechanical equipment and weaving, knitting, spinning, and similarly working textiles are included.

Benchwork - This category includes occupations concerned with using body members, handtools, and bench machines to fabricate, inspect, or repair relatively small products, such as jewelry, phonographs, light bulbs, musical instruments, tires, footwear, pottery, and garments. The work is usually performed at a set position or station in a mill, plant, or shop, at a bench, worktable, or conveyer. Workers in more complex jobs may be required to read blueprints, follow patterns, use a variety of handtools, and assume responsibility for meeting standards. Other jobs may only require workers to follow standardized procedures.

Occupation Categories - Cont.

Structural Work - This category includes occupations concerned with fabricating, erecting, installing, paving, painting, and repairing structures and structural parts, such as bridges, buildings, roads, motor vehicles, cables, internal combustion engines, girders, plates, and frames. Generally, work is outside except for factory production line occupations. The worker's relationship to hand-tools and power tools is more important than that to stationary machines, which are also used. Knowledge of the properties (stress, strain, durability, resistance) of the materials used (wood, metal, concrete, glass, clay) is often a requirement.

Miscellaneous - This category includes occupations concerned with the transportation of people and cargo from one geographical location to another by various methods; with the packaging of materials and the moving of materials in and around establishments; with the extraction of minerals from the earth; with the production and distribution of utilities; with modeling for painters, sculptors, and photographers; with providing various production services in motion pictures and radio and television broadcasting; with the production of graphic art work; and with other miscellaneous activities.

Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) - A program which produces occupational data for major industries once every three years. Projections by occupation are made which aid educators and other occupational planners.

Part-time Work - Work that is less than 35 hours per week.

Per Capita Income - Total personal income divided by total population.

Personal Income, Total - Private and government wage and salary payments in cash and in kind, other labor income, farm and nonfarm proprietors' income, interest, net rents, dividends and transfer payments, less personal contributions for social insurance. It is measured before the deduction of personal income and other personal taxes. Dollars are not adjusted for change in consumer price index.

Seasonal Adjustment - Minimizes the changes in any time series from normal annual occurences, such as Christmas, summer vacations, and weather. After seasonal adjustment any month can be compared with the annual average or any other month. Differences should then be due to economic trends or unusual occurrences. Seasonally adjusted data more accurately portrays underlying economic trends, but should not be used where the current level is more important to the data user than the economic trend. No meaningful seasonal adjustment exists for annual or annual average data since the purpose is to make monthly or quarterly data comparable to the annual average data.

SIC Codes - Standard Industrial Classification code structure in which all establishments are classified by a four-digit code according to their primary economic activity. Frequently references will be made to SIC codes at the one, two, or three digit levels when a less specific classification is useful.

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) - Except in the New England States, SMSA's consist of counties or groups of contiguous counties which meet specifications of social and economic intergration with a central city (or twin cities) of at least 50,000 population. In New England States, SMSA's consist of towns or cities rather than counties.

Survey Week - The week that includes the 12th of the month is used as a reference period for most labor force data.

Time Series - A set of consistent economic quantitative data collected at periodic intervals (most labor market information is monthly, but weekly and annual data is published for some items).

Underemployment - A term that includes both persons who are working part-time who would prefer full-time work, and persons working full-time in an occupation which does not utilize their skills derived from prior training or experience.

Unemployment - Persons who were not employed during the monthly survey week but were available for work and had either (1) overtly engaged in a jobseeking activity within the four week period up to and including the survey week; (2) were waiting to be recalled from a layoff; or (3) were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job within 30 days.

Unemployment Rate - The number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labor force. Commonly the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate is referred to as the unemployment rate and it is usually the only rate quoted in the monthly news release on the U.S. unemployment situation (see Seasonal Adjustment).

Vietnam Era Veteran (VEV) - Any persons who served on active duty for a period of more than 180 days, any part of which occurred between August 5, 1964, and May 7, 1975, and was discharged or released with other than a dishonorable discharge; or was discharged or released from active duty for a service-connected disability if any part of such duty was performed between these dates.

Work Incentive Program (WIN) - Counseling, training, job development and supportive services are provided to employable recipients of Aid-to-Families-with-Dependent-Children (AFDC). The object is to place AFDC recipients into suitable employment.

APPENDIX C

Per Capita Personal Income, 1970-1979
Median Family Income

State of Oregon
EMPLOYMENT DIVISION
Department of Human Resources

Research and Statistics
April 1981

PERCAPITA PERSONAL INCOME IN THE UNITED STATES, OREGON AND COUNTIES IN OREGON 1971-1979

	1971		1972		1973		1974		1975		1976		1977		1978		1979	
UNITED STATES	$4,132		$4,493		$4,981		$5,428		$5,861		$6,401		$7,035		$7,846		$8,757	
OREGON	3,944		4,338		4,815		5,311		5,764		6,419		7,176		8,078		8,887	
EUGENE SMSA	3,521		3,880		4,334		4,673		5,042		5,833		6,720		7,482		8,116	
PORTLAND SMSA	4,463		4,860		5,353		5,946		6,457		7,169		8,056		9,093		10,067	
SALEM SMSA	3,654		3,995		4,618		5,019		5,476		6,097		6,909		7,653		8,461	
OREGON COUNTIES		Rank		Rank		Rank		Rank		Rank		Rank		Rank		Rank		Rank
Baker	$3,533	19	$4,116	17	$4,309	25	$4,442	33	$4,679	31	$5,022	35	$5,552	33	$6,603	31	$7,201	31
Benton	3,155	34	3,212	36	3,710	36	4,015	36	4,307	36	4,987	36	5,852	29	6,620	30	7,090	33
Clackamas	4,183	5	4,605	4	5,021	5	5,528	9	5,963	7	6,650	5	7,340	4	8,189	6	9,063	5
Clatsop	3,734	15	4,091	18	4,498	17	5,003	13	5,493	12	6,165	12	6,830	10	7,663	11	8,331	14
Columbia	3,449	23	3,968	21	4,533	15	4,996	14	5,475	13.5	6,300	9	7,031	7	7,685	10	8,582	10
Coos	3,435	25	3,841	27	4,221	29	4,611	27	5,045	26	5,653	23	6,472	16	7,238	20	8,042	17
Crook	3,623	17	4,134	16	4,607	14	4,894	19	5,139	22	5,817	19	6,612	14	7,533	12	8,041	18
Curry	3,365	28	3,850	25	4,330	24	4,532	31	5,073	24	5,645	25	6,330	20	7,067	21	7,605	23.5
Deschutes	3,872	9	4,393	9	4,660	12	4,861	20	5,475	13.5	6,173	11	6,953	9	7,478	15	8,402	11
Douglas	3,510	21	4,028	19	4,275	28	4,678	23.5	5,183	18	5,779	20	6,352	19	7,050	23	7,635	21
Gilliam	5,899	1	5,766	2	4,287	26.5	10,449	2	7,933	3	5,844	17	3,291	36	8,169	7	7,529	28
Grant	3,650	16	4,150	14	4,506	16	4,589	29	4,904	29	5,580	26	5,995	27	6,795	28	7,687	20
Harney	4,019	6	4,532	6	5,415	2	5,187	10	5,403	15	6,374	8	6,818	11	7,518	13	8,372	13
Hood River	3,924	7	4,207	13	5,078	4	5,550	8	5,872	9	6,598	7	7,088	6	8,064	8	8,846	6
Jackson	3,447	24	3,874	24	4,188	31	4,544	30	5,046	25	5,566	28	6,200	21	7,000	26	7,613	22
Jefferson	2,826	36	3,547	34	4,403	19	4,988	16	5,400	16	5,431	30	5,992	28	6,506	32	7,099	32
Josephine	3,267	30	3,719	30	3,899	35	4,051	35	4,608	33	5,195	33	5,735	32	6,253	34	6,860	34
Klamath	3,763	13	4,027	20	4,491	18	4,984	17	5,025	28	5,649	24	6,171	22	7,006	24	7,597	25
Lake	3,811	10	3,818	28	4,713	11	4,926	18	5,171	19	5,713	22	6,017	25	6,943	27	7,605	23.5
Lane	3,521	20	3,880	23	4,334	23	4,673	25	5,042	27	5,833	18	6,720	12	7,482	14	8,116	16
Lincoln	3,304	29	3,764	29	4,136	32	4,635	26	5,167	20	5,870	16	6,639	13	7,253	19	8,165	15
Linn	3,265	32	3,642	33	4,096	33.5	4,609	28	4,872	30	5,575	27	6,407	18	7,064	22	7,554	27
Malheur	3,202	33	3,887	22	4,779	9	5,131	12	5,153	21	5,432	29	5,364	34	6,242	35	6,628	35
Marion	3,786	11	4,148	15	4,716	10	5,155	11	5,699	10	6,299	10	7,195	5	7,936	9	8,760	7
Morrow	3,405	26	4,600	5	4,370	21	7,896	3	11,825	1	11,328	1	8,048	2	10,548	1	10,953	2
Multnomah	4,743	3	5,204	3	5,712	1	6,396	4	6,917	4	7,627	2	8,680	1	9,913	2	10,962	1
Polk	3,091	35	3,346	35	4,205	30	4,434	34	4,558	34	5,232	31	5,740	31	6,475	33	7,203	30
Sherman	5,422	2	5,960	1	4,287	26.5	10,526	1	11,100	2	6,951	4	5,997	26	8,347	5	8,735	8
Tillamook	3,369	27	3,667	31	4,096	33.5	4,511	32	5,133	23	5,767	21	6,437	17	7,373	17	8,708	9
Umatilla	3,767	12	4,376	11	4,815	8	5,693	5	5,881	8	6,143	13	6,142	23	7,413	16	7,806	19
Union	3,582	18	3,845	26	4,335	22	4,717	21	4,658	32	5,206	32	6,071	24	6,661	29	7,250	29
Wallowa	3,492	22	4,388	10	4,947	6	4,991	15	5,551	11	6,072	14	5,744	30	7,004	25	7,579	26
Wasco	3,922	8	4,246	12	4,647	13	5,687	6	6,138	6	6,623	6	6,995	8	8,455	4	9,369	4
Washington	4,241	4	4,449	7	5,093	3	5,640	7	6,284	5	7,098	3	7,974	3	9,041	3	10,108	3
Wheeler	3,746	14	4,446	8	4,832	7	4,678	23.5	4,526	35	5,072	34	4,749	35	5,519	36	6,452	36
Yamhill	3,266	31	3,656	32	4,386	20	4,707	22	5,283	17	5,873	15	6,591	15	7,280	18	8,392	12

SOURCE: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME

As of January 1, 1981

COUNTIES	FAMILY INCOME	RANK IN STATE
Baker	$15,432	35
benton	21,318	6
Clackamas	24,109	2
Clatsop	23,169	4
Columbia**	21,491	5
Coos	20,788	7
Crook	18,911	17
Curry	17,709	26
Deschutes	19,892	10
Douglas	19,331	14
Gilliam	16,738	30
Grant	17,377	27
Harney	18,435	21
Hood River	17,264	28
Jackson	17,849	25
Jefferson**	18,087	23
Josephine	15,852	34
Klamath	19,426	13
Lake	18,444	20
Lane	20,369	9
Lincoln	18,046	24
Linn	20,384	8
Malheur	16,672	31
Marion	18,612	19
Morrow	18,761	18
Multnomah**	23,438	3
Polk	19,876	11
Sherman	16,391	33
Tillamook	16,944	29
Umatilla	18,175	22
Union	19,096	16
Wallowa	16,616	32
Wasco	19,119	15
Washington	26,529	1
Wheeler***	13,071	36
Yamhill	19,684	12
State as a whole*	$21,066	

* Percentage increase from 1979 to 1980 Statewide: 8.05%
** Greater than 10% increase from 1979 to 1980
*** Decrease during 1980

NOTE: Median family income as of January 1, 1981 reflects 1980 income data.

Source: State of Oregon Housing Division

APPENDIX D

1980 Census of Population and Housing

ADVANCE REPORTS

1980 Census of Population and Housing

PHC80-V-39

OREGON

Final Population and Housing Unit Counts

The figures in this report are final counts and supersede the preliminary counts published in the reports entitled Preliminary Population and Housing Unit Counts, *PHC80-P. The present series consists of 56 reports—number 1 for the United States; numbers 2 through 52 for the States and the District of Columbia in alphabetical order; and numbers 53 through 56 for Puerto Rico, Guam, Virgin Islands, and American Samoa. Counts for the Northern Mariana Islands and the remainder of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands are not part of this series of reports but will be made available in a separate press release issued for each area.*

The final population count of the State as of April 1, 1980, was 2,632,663. This figure represents an increase of 541,130, or 25.9 percent, from the 2,091,533 inhabitants enumerated in the 1970 census.

The final count of housing units in the State as of April 1, 1980, was 1,083,076. This figure, which includes both occupied and vacant housing units, represents an increase of 338,292, or 45.4 percent, from the 744,784 units enumerated in the 1970 census.

This report presents final 1980 census population counts, classified by race and Spanish origin, and final 1980 housing unit counts for the State, counties, county subdivisions, incorporated places, and congressional districts. Total population and housing unit counts are also shown for 1970 for the same geographic areas.

Most of the statistics presented here are being issued in advance of their separate publication in the final reports, *Characteristics of the Population, Number of Inhabitants,* PC80-1-A; *Characteristics of the Population, General Population Characteristics,* PC80-1-B; and *Characteristics of Housing Units, General Housing Characteristics,* HC80-1-A. Data shown in this report for congressional districts of the 96th Congress will not be included in any other 1980 census reports.

An outline of the publication and computer tape program for the 1980 Census of Population and Housing can be obtained free of charge from the Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

Symbols used in tables. A dash "-" represents zero or a percent which rounds to less than 0.1. The symbol "(NA)" means not available, and three dots "..." means not applicable. For areas established since 1970, three dots "..." is shown in place of the 1970 population and housing unit figures and the 1970-80 percent change. A minus sign preceding a figure denotes decrease. The prefix "r" indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1970 census reports.

A dagger "†" next to a geographic area indicates that the characteristics for 20 percent or more of the persons included in the 1980 census count for the area were substituted. Substitutions occurred during the computer processing of the census data when there was evidence of the existence of persons but no data for these persons. In these instances, characteristics of other enumerated persons were substituted. A more detailed discussion of substitution will be found in *Characteristics of the Population, General Population Characteristics,* PC80-1-B reports.

Issued March 1981

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

For Sale by the Bureau of the Census and U.S. Department of Commerce District Offices, 45 cents

AREA CLASSIFICATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

States. The 50 States and the District of Columbia are the constituent units of the United States.

Counties. In most States, the primary divisions are termed counties. In Louisiana, these divisions are known as parishes. In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized boroughs together with the census areas which were developed for general statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities which are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is also treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for census purposes.

County subdivisions. The Census Bureau presents statistics for subdivisions of counties or equivalent areas, as follows:

1. Minor civil divisions (MCD's) in 29 States and the District of Columbia. The States are Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. (In 1970, the county subdivisions shown for North Dakota were census county divisions.)

   MCD's (townships, districts, etc.) are primary divisions of counties established under State law. In some States, all incorporated places are also MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to or part of the MCD(s) in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

   Unorganized territories are shown in the States of Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota where there are counties which contain territory not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more subdivisions and given a name by the Bureau; the name is followed by the designation "(unorg.)."

2. Census county divisions (CCD's) in 20 States. The States are Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

   CCD's are geographic areas which have been defined by the Census Bureau in cooperation with State and county officials for the purpose of presenting statistical data. CCD's have been defined in States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the boundaries of MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not well known to the public. Using published guidelines, the CCD's have generally been designed to represent community areas focused on trading centers, or to represent major land-use areas, and to have visible, permanent, and easily described boundaries.

3. Census subareas in Alaska. For the 1980 census, census subareas have been delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and the State government for statistical purposes. The areas replace the subdivisions used for the 1970 census.

Incorporated places. Incorporated places recognized in the reports of the census are those which are incorporated under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: Boroughs in Alaska and New York, and towns in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin. These boroughs and towns are recognized as MCD's for census purposes.

Congressional districts. Congressional districts are areas within a State with boundaries defined by agents of the State government (e.g., State legislature or redistricting commission). One member of the U.S. House of Representatives is elected from each congressional district. If a State has only one Representative, the congressional district is the entire State. Congressional district boundaries are those in effect for the 96th Congress, as specified in the laws and/or court orders establishing congressional districts within the various States.

Boundaries. Boundaries legally defined and in effect as of January 1, 1980, are recognized in the 1980 census. The boundaries of some of the areas shown in this report have changed between January 1, 1970, and January 1, 1980. The 1970 figures given here for counties, county subdivisions, and places have not been adjusted for such changes. The 1970 counts for congressional districts have been adjusted to reflect the district boundaries as of the 96th Congress. Information on boundary changes will be presented in the PC80-1-A report for this State.

AREA CLASSIFICATIONS AND DEFINITIONS—Con.

Race. Counts of the population by race as well as Spanish origin in this report are provisional. Final counts for race as well as Spanish origin will be determined after the sample data have been processed. The sample counts will first appear in *Characteristics of the Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics*, PC80-1-C reports.

Information on race was obtained through self-identification; therefore, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. Population counts in this report are shown for five racial groups: White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; and other.

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response suggesting European origin such as German, Italian, or Polish. (In the 1980 census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "other" races category; in the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.)

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian, or Samoan. Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries indicating one of the nine categories listed above were classified accordingly. For example, reported entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese; entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

The category "Other" includes Asian and Pacific Islander groups not identified separately (e.g., Cambodian, Indochinese, Pakistani, Indonesian, Fiji Islander) and other races not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire. (Asian and Pacific Islander groups in the "other" category in 100-percent tabulations are included in the category "Asian and Pacific Islander" in sample tabulations.)

Spanish origin. As noted above, counts of the population by Spanish origin in this report are provisional. Final counts for Spanish origin will be determined after the sample data have been processed. The sample counts will first appear in the PC80-1-C reports.

Persons of Spanish origin or descent are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire—Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban—as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Spanish origin persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Housing units. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room, occupied as separate living quarters, or if vacant, intended for occupancy. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from other persons in the building and have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing inventory, except that tents, caves, boats, vans, and the like are included only if they are occupied. Vacant mobile homes are included, provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

The 1980 figures in this publication are subject to change pending the outcome of the various lawsuits dealing with the census counts.

Table 1. Persons by Race and Spanish Origin and Housing Unit Counts: 1980

[Counts relate to areas as delineated at each census. For meaning of symbols, see text]

The State Counties County Subdivisions	Persons								Housing units		
				Race							
	1980	1970	Percent change, 1970 to 1980	White	Black	Am. Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	Spanish origin	1980	1970	Percent change, 1970 to 1980
The State	2 632 663	[2] 2 091 533	25.9	2 490 192	37 059	27 309	34 767	43 336	65 633	1 083 076	[1] 744 784	45.4
Baker County	16 134	14 919	8.1	15 904	11	88	34	97	206	7 309	5 829	25.4
Baker division	10 418	...	...	10 247	11	56	28	76	125	4 399	...	...
Baker city	9 471	9 354	1.3	9 316	11	45	27	72	118	4 035	3 569	13.1
Eagle Valley division	995	...	...	984	–	7	2	2	15	518	...	...
Richland town	181	133	36.1	180	–	–	1	–	3	97	69	40.6
Halfway division	1 536	...	...	1 521	–	4	2	9	17	757	...	...
Halfway town	380	317	19.9	374	–	3	1	2	7	178	164	8.5
Hereford division	875	...	...	861	–	7	–	7	19	631	...	...
Greenhorn city (pt.)	–	...	...	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	...	...
Sumpter city	133	120	10.8	132	–	–	–	1	–	152	105	44.8
Unity city	115	...	...	112	–	1	–	2	12	68	...	...
Huntington division	729	...	...	719	–	7	1	2	8	332	...	...
Huntington city	539	507	6.3	534	–	4	–	1	7	251	227	10.6
Wingville division	1 581	...	...	1 572	–	7	1	1	22	671	...	...
Haines city	341	[3]314	8.6	337	–	4	–	–	3	140	[1]127	10.2
Benton County	68 211	53 776	26.8	64 738	441	380	1 705	947	1 223	25 189	16 617	51.6
Corvallis division	52 031	...	...	48 880	413	264	1 610	866	1 004	19 505	...	...
Corvallis city	40 960	[3]35 056	16.8	38 124	382	191	1 483	780	816	15 375	[1]10 606	45.0
Philomath city	2 673	1 688	58.4	2 599	16	28	11	19	64	1 083	588	84.2
North Albany division	5 976	...	...	5 880	4	13	45	34	67	1 952	...	...
Albany city (pt.)	6	–	...	3	–	–	–	3	3	2	–	...
North Benton division	3 286	...	...	3 186	17	54	19	10	65	1 166	...	...
Adair Village city	589	...	...	526	13	38	8	4	32	155	...	...
Southeast Benton division	3 613	...	...	3 554	7	24	17	11	48	1 342	...	...
Monroe city	412	443	-7.0	409	2	1	–	–	2	190	160	18.8
Southwest Benton division	3 305	...	...	3 238	–	25	14	28	39	1 224	...	...
Clackamas County	241 919	166 088	45.7	235 687	768	1 225	2 376	1 863	3 624	90 240	54 603	65.3
Beaver Creek division	6 223	...	...	6 101	18	29	36	39	115	1 894	...	...
Canby division	9 642	...	...	9 354	9	54	89	136	206	3 567	...	...
Canby city	7 659	3 813	100.9	7 423	9	39	82	106	165	2 861	1 360	110.4
Colton division	4 468	2 530	76.6	4 384	2	28	25	29	100	1 419	790	79.6
Estacada division	12 775	...	...	12 418	112	89	41	115	240	4 482	...	...
Estacada city	1 619	1 164	21.9	1 397	1	9	7	5	13	546	404	35.1
Molalla division	7 009	...	...	6 797	4	43	28	137	131	2 498	...	...
Molalla city	2 992	2 005	49.2	2 905	1	26	16	44	51	1 097	699	56.9
Mount Hood division	7 567	3 976	89.8	7 372	9	66	34	66	173	4 347	2 370	83.4
Sandy city (pt.)	43	...	...	43	–	–	–	–	–	21	...	...
Mulino division	4 396	2 670	64.6	4 315	5	34	14	26	88	1 462	753	94.2
Northwest Clackamas division	158 773	...	...	154 532	552	715	1 889	1 665	2 128	59 742	...	...
Gladstone city	9 500	[3] 6 254	51.9	9 242	23	35	143	57	134	3 697	[2] 2 192	59.5
Happy Valley city	1 499	1 392	7.7	1 456	11	8	16	8	24	458	381	20.2
Johnson City city	378	...	...	373	–	5	–	–	3	203	...	...
Lake Oswego city (pt.)	21 654	[4]14 597	48.3	21 103	75	59	277	140	220	8 277	[4] 4 843	70.9
Milwaukie city (pt.)	17 931	[4]16 444	9.0	17 393	72	84	277	105	223	7 541	[5] 5 512	36.8
Oregon City city	14 673	9 176	59.9	14 204	24	131	147	167	223	5 594	3 220	73.7
Portland city (pt.)	686	[4]495	38.6	643	3	–	33	7	6	248	[4]146	69.9
Rivergrove city (pt.)	287	...	...	283	2	–	–	2	5	98	...	...
Tualatin city (pt.)	41	–	...	41	–	–	–	–	–	18	...	...
West Linn city	12 956	7 091	82.7	12 618	81	46	112	99	145	4 805	2 133	125.3
Redland division	5 026	2 526	99.0	4 960	19	21	29	17	47	1 610	772	108.5
Sandy division	12 891	...	...	12 609	20	84	111	67	162	4 642	...	...
Sandy city (pt.)	2 862	1 544	85.4	2 805	5	12	11	29	33	1 116	505	121.0
Wilsonville division	6 376	...	...	6 264	16	23	46	27	82	2 571	...	...
Barlow city	105	105	–	103	–	2	–	–	–	43	35	22.9
Wilsonville city (pt.)	2 900	[4]996	191.2	2 854	–	7	29	10	36	1 499	[1]366	309.6
Yoder division	6 795	4 233	60.5	6 601	2	39	34	119	152	2 206	1 267	74.1
Clatsop County	32 489	28 473	14.1	31 344	173	247	442	283	446	16 613	12 502	32.9
Astoria division	22 190	...	...	21 223	160	187	393	227	332	9 957	...	...
Astoria city	9 998	10 244	-2.4	9 508	41	72	258	119	164	4 701	4 292	9.5
Gearhart city	967	829	16.6	961	–	3	2	1	2	648	431	50.3
Hammond town	516	500	3.2	502	–	6	5	3	5	236	187	26.2
Seaside city (pt.)	1	...	...	1	–	–	–	–	–	7	...	...
Warrenton city	2 493	1 825	36.6	2 381	3	35	53	21	13	1 077	667	61.5
Jewell division	762	...	...	752	1	4	1	4	4	483	...	...
Knappa-Brownsmead division	1 938	...	...	1 916	–	9	5	10	20	756	...	...
Seaside division	7 599	...	...	7 455	12	47	43	42	90	5 419	...	...
Cannon Beach city	1 187	779	52.4	1 167	3	8	6	3	10	1 274	881	44.6
Seaside city (pt.)	5 192	4 402	17.9	5 079	8	37	31	37	60	3 328	2 510	32.6
Columbia County	35 646	28 790	23.8	34 943	35	281	136	251	528	13 640	9 540	43.0
Clatskanie division	5 223	3 825	36.5	5 112	3	57	28	23	84	1 991	1 243	60.2
Clatskanie city	1 648	1 286	28.1	1 607	1	27	9	4	35	692	461	50.1
Gable division	2 055	1 490	37.9	2 016	5	15	4	15	29	693	464	49.4
Marshland division	711	996	-28.6	702	–	7	–	2	6	287	321	-10.6
Rainier division	4 202	3 469	21.1	4 139	–	32	8	23	45	1 629	1 155	41.0
Prescott city	73	105	-30.5	73	–	–	–	–	–	36	29	24.1
Rainier city	1 655	1 731	-4.4	1 630	–	17	3	5	15	683	635	7.6
St. Helens division	14 806	...	...	14 504	10	118	68	106	198	5 651	...	...
Columbia City city	678	537	26.3	675	–	3	–	–	3	268	190	41.1
St. Helens city	7 066	6 212	13.7	6 876	7	70	45	66	112	2 866	2 157	32.9
Scappoose division	5 597	...	...	5 477	9	32	18	61	105	2 168	...	...
Scappoose city	3 213	1 859	72.8	3 153	7	15	10	28	60	1 194	579	106.2
Vernonia division	3 052	2 636	15.8	2 993	8	20	10	21	63	1 221	1 003	21.7
Vernonia city	1 785	1 643	8.6	1 761	2	17	8	17	38	736	648	13.6
Coos County	64 067	56 515	13.3	61 719	74	1 308	455	491	1 124	25 686	19 337	32.8
Bandon division	6 932	...	...	6 812	6	61	29	24	81	2 087	...	...
Bandon city	2 311	1 832	26.1	2 267	–	26	8	10	29	1 038	694	49.6
Coos Bay division	31 192	...	...	29 822	48	666	337	320	623	12 526	...	...
Coos Bay city	14 424	13 466	7.1	13 734	24	325	180	161	293	5 935	4 710	26.0
North Bend city	9 779	8 553	14.3	9 615	16	156	99	93	185	3 790	2 932	29.1
Coquille division	8 780	...	...	8 573	2	140	21	44	151	3 498	...	...

Table 1. Persons by Race and Spanish Origin and Housing Unit Counts: 1980—Con.

[Counts relate to areas as delineated at each census. For meaning of symbols, see text]

The State Counties County Subdivisions	Persons									Housing units		
				Race								
	1980	1970	Percent change, 1970 to 1980	White	Black	Am. Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	Spanish origin	1980	1970	Percent change, 1970 to 1980
Coos County—Con.												
Coquille division—Con.												
Coquille city	4 481	4 437	1.0	4 368	2	72	8	31	116	1 886	1 565	20.5
Eastside division	6 183	4 985	24.0	5 986	1	136	17	43	81	2 248	1 588	41.6
Eastside city	1 601	1 331	20.3	1 553	–	38	3	7	28	633	440	43.9
Myrtle Point division	5 861	...	...	5 651	4	154	25	27	66	2 263	...	...
Myrtle Point city	2 859	2 511	13.9	2 775	–	61	16	7	29	1 150	891	29.1
North Bayside division	6 021	...	...	5 846	13	110	21	31	112	2 618	...	...
Lakeside city	1 453	...	...	1 388	–	50	2	13	30	673	...	...
Powers division	1 077	...	...	1 029	–	41	5	2	10	446	...	...
Powers city	819	842	–2.7	784	–	30	5	–	10	338	325	4.0
Crook County	13 091	9 985	31.1	12 831	3	119	35	103	181	5 633	3 605	56.3
Crooked River division	1 189	...	...	1 152	1	26	7	3	10	704	...	...
Ochoco division	10 843	...	...	10 644	2	85	25	87	148	4 506	...	...
Prineville city	5 276	4 101	28.7	5 175	1	34	15	51	74	2 293	1 498	53.1
Powell Butte division	1 059	...	...	1 035	–	8	3	13	23	423	...	...
Curry County	16 992	13 006	30.6	16 499	13	332	51	97	225	7 486	4 641	61.3
Agness division	104	...	...	96	–	8	–	–	–	72	...	...
Brookings division	5 631	...	...	5 436	3	114	22	56	98	2 318	...	...
Brookings city	3 384	2 720	24.4	3 273	2	58	15	36	70	1 412	955	47.9
Gold Beach division	4 852	...	...	4 722	2	93	12	23	60	2 073	...	...
Gold Beach city	1 515	1 554	–2.5	1 471	–	27	3	14	29	682	521	30.9
Harbor division	3 682	2 135	72.5	3 568	4	85	9	16	44	1 782	814	118.9
Port Orford division	2 723	2 607	4.4	2 677	4	32	8	2	23	1 241	930	33.4
Port Orford city	1 061	1 037	2.3	1 043	–	11	6	1	5	518	381	36.0
Deschutes County	62 142	30 442	104.1	61 005	38	493	257	349	1 052	28 108	11 563	143.1
Bend division	35 110	...	...	34 479	23	268	166	174	604	14 620	...	...
Bend city	17 263	13 710	25.9	16 925	17	136	96	89	270	7 848	5 039	55.7
Redmond division	13 914	7 793	78.5	13 610	10	140	46	108	286	5 505	2 753	100.0
Redmond city	6 452	3 721	73.4	6 288	7	69	31	57	122	2 678	1 440	86.0
Sisters-Millican division	10 223	...	...	10 061	5	71	30	56	133	6 783	...	...
Sisters city	696	516	34.9	676	1	14	–	5	11	369	251	47.0
Tumalo division	2 895	...	...	2 855	–	14	15	11	29	1 200	...	...
Douglas County	93 748	71 743	30.7	91 408	130	1 122	453	635	1 747	35 644	23 851	49.4
Calapooia division	11 714	...	...	11 492	16	87	73	56	218	4 225	...	...
Oakland city	886	1 010	–12.3	863	3	14	3	3	23	350	344	1.7
Sutherlin city	4 560	3 070	48.5	4 451	7	40	35	27	85	1 716	1 001	71.4
Elkton-Drain division	3 124	...	...	3 063	5	25	4	27	58	1 154	...	...
Drain city	1 148	1 204	–4.7	1 131	1	7	2	7	20	444	440	0.9
Elkton city (pt.)	155	176	–11.9	153	–	2	–	–	1	65	70	–7.1
Kellogg-Yoncalla division	3 357	...	...	3 287	3	30	22	15	67	1 278	...	...
Elkton city (pt.)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yoncalla city	805	675	19.3	784	1	15	4	1	17	323	237	36.3
Melrose division	4 644	...	...	4 575	1	22	15	31	80	1 570	...	...
Myrtle Creek-Riddle division	14 571	...	...	14 163	2	252	62	92	285	5 185	...	...
Canyonville city	1 288	940	37.0	1 234	–	23	16	15	23	465	374	24.3
Myrtle Creek city	3 365	2 733	23.1	3 285	–	52	11	17	64	1 203	889	35.3
Riddle city	1 265	1 042	21.4	1 230	1	26	4	4	19	476	341	39.6
North Umpqua division	4 728	...	...	4 470	67	68	27	96	148	1 712	...	...
Reedsport division	7 415	...	...	7 277	2	63	32	41	94	3 139	...	...
Reedsport city	4 984	4 039	23.4	4 883	1	45	27	28	64	1 985	1 393	42.5
Roseburg division	32 370	...	...	31 589	26	393	163	199	587	12 838	...	...
Roseburg city	16 644	14 461	15.1	16 261	16	182	83	102	302	6 733	5 071	32.8
South Umpqua division	4 258	...	...	4 117	1	83	27	30	92	1 799	...	...
Glendale city	712	709	0.4	683	1	11	4	13	38	293	289	1.4
Tenmile division	7 557	...	...	7 375	7	99	28	48	118	2 744	...	...
Winston city	3 359	2 468	36.1	3 282	6	41	16	14	57	1 240	754	64.5
Gilliam County	2 057	2 342	–12.2	1 978	–	9	3	67	53	1 049	945	11.0
Arlington division	814	687	18.5	788	–	1	–	25	35	387	296	30.7
Arlington city	521	375	38.9	500	–	1	–	20	29	233	146	61.6
Condon division	1 243	1 655	–24.9	1 190	–	8	3	42	18	662	649	2.0
Condon city	783	973	–19.5	777	–	3	3	–	4	408	389	4.9
Lonerock city	26	12	116.7	26	–	–	–	–	–	30	13	130.8
Grant County	8 210	6 996	17.4	8 077	4	81	21	27	81	3 812	2 791	36.6
John Day division	4 976	...	...	4 871	3	69	13	20	51	2 064	...	...
Canyon City town	639	600	6.5	617	1	13	2	6	–	265	209	26.8
Dayville town	199	197	1.0	192	1	2	1	3	–	94	84	11.9
John Day city	2 012	1 566	28.5	1 965	1	38	5	3	21	868	595	45.9
Mount Vernon city	569	423	34.5	563	–	3	2	1	2	225	161	39.8
Long Creek division	1 068	962	11.0	1 051	–	11	2	6	9	594	409	45.2
Long Creek town	252	196	28.6	245	–	7	–	–	2	135	100	35.0
Monument city	192	161	19.3	192	–	–	–	–	–	86	64	34.4
Prairie City division	1 721	...	...	1 713	–	1	6	3	14	911	...	...
Granite city	17	4	325.0	17	–	–	–	–	3	36	39	–7.7
Greenhorn city (pt.)	–	...	...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	...	...
Prairie City city	1 106	867	27.6	1 103	–	–	3	–	7	434	316	37.3
Seneca division	445	561	–17.7	442	1	–	2	–	7	243	286	–15.0
Seneca city	285	...	...	284	1	–	–	–	5	145	...	...
Harney County	8 314	7 215	15.2	7 958	4	220	40	92	256	3 375	2 647	27.5
Burns division	6 354	5 720	11.1	6 039	–	213	34	69	206	2 514	2 046	22.9
Burns city	3 579	3 293	8.7	3 481	–	28	26	44	142	1 494	1 284	16.4
Hines city	1 632	1 407	16.0	1 581	–	22	8	21	47	575	424	35.6
Diamond division	657	...	...	636	–	3	4	14	27	324	...	...
Driftwood division	1 303	...	...	1 284	4	4	2	9	23	537	...	...
Hood River County	15 835	13 187	20.1	14 485	39	158	297	856	1 042	7 152	6 565	9.3
Cascade Locks division	1 033	759	36.1	987	2	33	10	1	8	437	278	57.2
Cascade Locks city	838	574	46.0	805	2	20	10	1	5	357	219	63.0
Dee division	964	783	23.1	784	9	9	63	99	97	534	542	–1.5
Hood River division	8 417	7 542	11.6	8 001	6	69	134	207	299	3 653	3 091	18.2
Hood River city	4 329	3 991	8.5	4 196	2	32	61	38	66	1 953	1 607	21.5

Table 1. Persons by Race and Spanish Origin and Housing Unit Counts: 1980—Con.

[Counts relate to areas as delineated at each census. For meaning of symbols, see text]

The State Counties County Subdivisions	Persons								Housing units		
				Race							
	1980	1970	Percent change, 1970 to 1980	White	Black	Am. Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	Spanish origin	1980	1970	Percent change, 1970 to 1980
Hood River County—Con.												
Odell division	3 846	2 963	29.8	3 244	19	30	66	487	515	1 865	1 825	2.2
Parkdale division	1 575	1 140	38.2	1 469	3	17	24	62	123	663	809	-18.0
Jackson County	132 456	94 533	40.1	128 093	173	1 189	798	2 203	3 954	52 261	33 562	55.7
Ashland division	20 749	...	...	19 837	75	183	163	491	689	8 564	...	...
Ashland city (pt.)	14 943	12 342	21.1	14 416	69	114	149	195	298	6 330	4 337	46.0
Phoenix city (pt.)	15	...	...	15	–	–	–	–	–	5	...	...
Talent city	2 577	1 411	82.6	2 430	5	35	4	103	168	1 099	533	106.2
Butte Falls-Prospect division	2 396	...	...	2 367	2	18	6	3	28	952	...	...
Butte Falls town	428	358	19.6	422	–	3	2	1	12	167	132	26.5
Eagle Point division	4 707	...	...	4 596	1	37	24	49	119	1 660	...	...
Eagle Point city	2 764	1 241	122.7	2 696	1	22	15	30	46	991	415	138.8
Medford division	79 266	...	...	76 607	62	723	481	1 393	2 435	31 158	...	...
Central Point city	6 357	4 004	58.8	6 175	–	50	64	68	147	2 290	1 284	78.3
Jacksonville city	2 030	1 611	26.0	2 011	–	5	8	6	25	887	609	45.6
Medford city	39 603	28 973	36.7	38 268	47	357	251	680	1 195	16 553	11 271	46.9
Phoenix city (pt.)	2 294	1 287	78.2	2 043	3	39	38	171	200	939	483	94.4
Northwest Jackson division	5 701	...	...	5 588	10	32	29	42	134	2 237	...	...
Rogue River city (pt.)	1 286	841	52.9	1 260	7	6	11	2	28	589	329	79.0
Sams Valley division	3 799	...	...	3 688	15	29	25	42	156	1 396	...	...
Gold Hill city	904	603	49.9	881	–	6	10	7	22	370	251	47.4
Shady Cove division	4 261	...	...	4 157	1	48	16	39	95	1 633	...	...
Shady Cove city	1 097	...	...	1 066	1	12	7	11	32	489	...	...
Southeast Jackson division	1 465	...	...	1 407	6	10	3	39	43	585	...	...
Southwest Jackson division	10 112	...	...	9 846	1	109	51	105	255	3 976	...	...
Ashland city (pt.)	–	...	...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	...	...
Rogue River city (pt.)	22	...	...	22	–	–	–	–	2	13	...	...
Jefferson County	11 599	8 548	35.7	8 999	35	1 990	46	529	735	5 198	2 976	74.7
Ashwood division	350	...	...	339	9	–	–	2	2	156	...	...
Culver division	2 744	...	...	2 514	7	45	9	169	222	1 397	...	...
Culver city	514	407	26.3	443	3	16	–	52	56	185	122	51.6
Metolius city	451	270	67.0	400	–	9	2	40	40	150	90	66.7
Grandview division	230	172	33.7	227	–	–	3	–	1	538	234	129.9
Madras division	6 448	...	...	5 793	19	281	25	330	421	2 613	...	...
Madras city	2 235	1 689	32.3	1 882	13	122	4	214	236	953	609	56.5
Warm Springs division	1 827	1 324	38.0	126	–	1 664	9	28	89	494	293	68.6
Josephine County	58 820	35 746	64.5	57 607	48	597	218	350	1 183	23 314	13 141	77.4
Cave Junction division	6 782	...	...	6 578	11	122	20	51	152	2 764	...	...
Cave Junction city	1 023	415	146.5	993	2	19	5	4	13	484	168	188.1
Grants Pass division	40 912	...	...	40 098	29	394	156	235	779	16 363	...	...
Grants Pass city	14 997	12 455	20.4	14 664	15	142	83	93	287	6 344	4 790	32.4
Northwest Josephine division	4 926	...	...	4 826	7	38	27	28	105	1 813	...	...
Wilderville division	3 703	...	...	3 655	–	26	8	14	80	1 425	...	...
Williams division	2 497	...	...	2 450	1	17	7	22	67	949	...	...
Klamath County	59 117	50 021	18.2	55 633	344	1 924	371	845	1 753	25 363	18 317	38.5
Chiloquin division	3 691	2 437	51.5	2 947	11	663	5	65	131	1 753	958	83.0
Chiloquin city	778	826	-5.8	477	–	295	1	5	56	288	301	-4.3
Crescent Lake division	2 202	1 689	30.4	2 153	3	21	5	20	42	1 376	838	64.2
Keno division	2 460	...	...	2 374	2	48	20	16	42	1 406	...	...
Klamath Falls division	44 506	...	...	42 194	319	1 135	322	636	1 308	18 222	...	...
Klamath Falls city	16 661	15 775	5.6	15 579	136	517	177	252	525	7 364	6 307	16.8
Langell division	1 704	...	...	1 650	5	21	3	25	59	717	...	...
Bonanza town (pt.)	110	...	...	109	–	1	–	–	4	55	...	...
Malin division	1 341	...	...	1 291	–	12	1	37	54	572	...	...
Malin city	539	486	10.9	518	–	4	–	17	30	224	194	15.5
Merrill division	1 942	...	...	1 881	2	18	6	35	92	834	...	...
Merrill city	809	722	12.0	788	–	10	1	10	55	351	304	15.5
Poe Valley division	1 171	...	...	1 143	2	6	9	11	25	483	...	...
Bonanza town (pt.)	160	230	-30.4	154	–	3	3	–	1	71	95	-25.3
Lake County	7 532	6 343	18.7	7 325	3	83	54	67	152	3 326	2 405	38.3
Lakeview division	5 356	...	...	5 198	–	62	50	46	93	2 221	...	...
Lakeview town	2 770	2 705	2.4	2 686	–	29	33	22	55	1 149	1 043	10.2
Silver Lake-Fort Rock division	1 227	...	...	1 202	3	16	2	4	34	611	...	...
Summer Lake division	655	...	...	651	–	2	2	–	7	308	...	...
Paisley city	343	260	31.9	341	–	2	–	–	5	154	110	40.0
Warner Valley division	294	...	...	274	–	3	–	17	18	186	...	...
Lane County	275 226	215 401	27.8	264 599	1 818	2 471	2 919	3 619	5 581	111 084	71 997	54.3
Badger Mountain division	10 360	6 938	49.3	9 982	23	84	31	240	295	3 646	2 131	71.1
Veneta city	2 449	1 377	77.9	2 399	3	20	3	24	50	914	435	110.1
Coburg division	1 856	1 662	11.7	1 816	–	11	8	21	27	710	536	32.5
Coburg city	699	713	-2.0	676	–	6	2	15	12	303	260	16.5
Cottage Grove division	16 188	...	...	15 815	14	145	78	136	288	5 949	...	...
Cottage Grove city	7 148	6 004	19.1	6 964	6	86	50	42	131	2 744	2 074	32.3
Creswell division	6 201	4 043	53.4	5 944	11	45	26	175	211	2 331	1 289	80.8
Creswell city	1 770	1 199	47.6	1 606	–	18	7	139	149	670	429	56.2
Eugene city (pt.)	237	...	...	225	5	–	5	2	1	151	...	...
Eugene-Springfield division	192 001	...	...	183 645	1 500	1 742	2 562	2 552	3 786	78 446	...	...
Eugene city (pt.)	105 387	79 028	33.4	99 648	1 175	850	2 046	1 668	2 198	44 791	27 734	61.5
Springfield city	41 621	26 874	54.9	40 119	184	536	263	519	923	17 469	9 188	90.1
Junction City division	10 009	7 768	28.8	9 766	16	87	39	101	158	3 863	2 631	46.8
Junction City city	3 320	2 373	39.9	3 197	6	37	15	65	76	1 391	893	55.8
Lowell division	4 443	3 449	28.8	4 347	6	33	37	20	73	1 639	1 070	53.2
Lowell city	661	567	16.6	647	5	2	2	5	16	280	189	48.1
McKenzie division	5 381	3 930	36.9	5 276	12	25	37	31	90	2 330	1 545	50.8
Marcola division	4 169	2 959	40.9	4 119	3	16	9	22	54	1 435	888	61.6
Middle Siuslaw-Triangle Lake division	3 039	...	...	2 949	4	53	10	23	62	1 194	...	...
North Siuslaw division	7 099	4 363	62.7	6 925	6	114	26	28	71	3 924	1 782	120.2
Florence city	4 411	2 246	96.4	4 294	4	78	15	20	50	2 354	816	188.5
Oakridge division	5 225	4 812	8.6	5 027	11	44	17	126	234	2 095	1 607	30.4
Oakridge city	3 729	3 422	9.0	3 608	8	37	17	59	150	1 531	1 174	30.4
Westfir city	312	...	...	309	–	3	–	–	4	104	...	...

Table 1. **Persons by Race and Spanish Origin and Housing Unit Counts: 1980**—Con.

[Counts relate to areas as delineated at each census. For meaning of symbols, see text]

The State Counties County Subdivisions	Persons								Housing units		
				Race							
	1980	1970	Percent change, 1970 to 1980	White	Black	Am. Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	Spanish origin	1980	1970	Percent change, 1970 to 1980
Lane County—Con.												
Pleasant Hill division	5 394	4 647	16.1	5 298	10	40	24	22	77	1 917	1 362	40.7
South Suislaw division	2 366	1 701	39.1	2 227	1	20	8	110	130	1 031	714	44.4
Dunes City city	1 124	976	15.2	1 107	–	7	4	6	9	554	410	35.1
Upper Suislaw division	1 495	1 078	38.7	1 463	1	12	7	12	25	574	333	72.4
Lincoln County	35 264	25 755	36.9	34 323	44	538	159	200	397	20 952	12 521	67.3
Agate Beach division	9 947	...	...	9 718	8	109	43	69	96	5 147	...	...
Newport city	7 519	5 188	44.9	7 334	7	82	35	61	73	3 862	2 106	83.4
De Lake division	8 733	6 228	40.2	8 580	11	75	36	31	104	6 216	3 929	58.2
Lincoln City city	5 469	4 198	30.3	5 363	11	48	30	17	62	4 016	2 567	56.4
Depoe Bay division	2 529	...	...	2 483	3	18	20	5	28	2 625	...	...
Depoe Bay city	723	...	...	710	–	2	9	2	12	611	...	...
Eddyville division	1 016	...	...	993	4	17	1	1	14	371	...	...
Siletz division	2 037	...	...	1 844	2	161	8	22	25	771	...	...
Siletz city	1 001	596	68.0	860	1	125	6	9	13	372	175	112.6
Toledo division	5 225	...	...	5 084	1	71	27	42	81	2 040	...	...
Toledo city	3 151	2 818	11.8	3 041	1	60	20	29	60	1 259	1 028	22.5
Waldport division	5 777	...	...	5 621	15	87	24	30	49	3 782	...	...
Waldport city	1 274	700	82.0	1 245	1	21	5	2	12	682	316	115.8
Yachats city	482	441	9.3	473	–	5	3	1	3	423	300	41.0
Linn County	89 495	71 914	24.4	87 296	135	742	474	848	1 625	35 162	24 197	45.3
Albany division	36 694	...	...	35 622	84	343	269	376	803	15 066	...	...
Albany city (pt.)	26 540	18 181	46.0	25 689	66	285	197	303	638	11 254	6 402	75.8
Millersburg city	562	...	...	541	–	12	2	7	32	245	...	...
Tangent city	478	...	...	473	1	1	3	–	1	199	...	...
Brownsville division	3 659	...	...	3 616	7	17	9	10	48	1 328	...	...
Brownsville city	1 261	1 034	22.0	1 246	5	5	4	1	19	479	356	34.6
Sodaville town (pt.)	26	...	...	26	–	–	–	–	–	9	...	...
East Linn division	2 793	...	...	2 765	–	13	5	10	58	1 108	...	...
Harrisburg division	4 926	...	...	4 839	8	37	21	21	69	1 808	...	...
Halsey city	693	467	48.4	676	4	4	8	1	10	251	152	65.1
Harrisburg city	1 881	1 311	43.5	1 850	1	21	3	6	22	684	442	54.8
Lebanon division	19 755	...	...	19 183	18	174	106	274	332	7 611	...	...
Lebanon city	10 413	6 636	56.9	10 057	16	84	78	178	178	4 249	2 496	70.2
Sodaville town (pt.)	145	178	-18.5	143	–	–	–	2	4	62	50	24.0
Waterloo town	221	186	18.8	215	–	5	1	–	–	79	54	46.3
Mill City division	5 688	...	...	5 583	8	47	14	36	64	2 187	...	...
Gates city (pt.)	38	...	...	38	–	–	–	–	–	16	...	...
Idanna city (pt.)	117	102	14.7	110	–	6	1	–	1	47	42	11.9
Lyons city	877	645	36.0	861	3	7	–	6	10	336	216	55.6
Mill City city (pt.)	1 257	1 123	11.9	1 236	–	12	1	8	17	505	409	23.5
Scio-Lacomb division	5 516	...	...	5 408	3	28	16	61	99	1 938	...	...
Scio city	579	447	29.5	566	–	4	–	9	15	258	191	35.1
Sweet Home division	10 464	...	...	10 280	7	83	34	60	152	4 116	...	...
Sweet Home city	6 921	3 799	82.2	6 782	–	68	22	49	105	2 820	1 319	113.8
Malheur County	26 896	23 169	16.1	23 133	77	134	824	2 729	3 801	10 636	7 856	35.4
Adrian division	1 156	...	...	1 062	–	6	30	58	80	484	...	...
Adrian city	162	...	...	156	–	1	–	5	5	73	...	...
Brogan division	520	...	...	486	–	4	4	26	38	243	...	...
Dead Ox Flat division	1 630	1 520	7.2	1 377	1	–	102	150	169	640	520	23.1
Jordan division	1 109	...	...	1 051	–	8	3	47	104	543	...	...
Jordan Valley town	473	196	141.3	461	–	1	1	10	27	203	85	138.8
Juntura division	597	...	...	588	1	–	1	7	10	330	...	...
Malheur Junction division	869	...	...	771	–	1	76	21	75	340	...	...
Nyssa division	4 076	...	...	2 733	25	16	59	1 243	1 437	1 445	...	...
Nyssa town	2 862	2 620	9.2	1 805	5	5	42	1 005	1 150	1 010	852	18.5
Ontario division	11 823	9 268	27.3	10 250	50	77	454	992	1 569	4 677	3 042	53.7
Ontario city	8 814	6 523	35.1	7 660	45	58	356	695	1 195	3 600	2 245	60.4
Owyhee division	859	978	-12.2	771	–	–	42	46	55	329	298	10.4
Vale division	3 855	...	...	3 653	–	22	49	131	257	1 455	...	...
Vale city	1 558	1 448	7.6	1 455	–	13	16	74	146	630	514	27.6
West Vale division	402	...	...	391	–	–	4	7	7	150	...	...
Marion County	204 692	151 309	35.3	193 250	1 258	1 977	1 975	6 232	9 702	79 652	51 920	53.4
Hubbard division	6 973	4 571	52.5	6 519	9	41	9	395	559	2 609	1 555	67.8
Aurora city	523	306	70.9	518	–	–	–	5	11	210	115	82.6
Donald city	267	231	15.6	240	–	1	–	26	28	98	80	22.5
Hubbard city	1 640	975	68.2	1 415	1	6	3	215	295	614	319	92.5
Jefferson division	8 887	6 130	45.0	8 524	2	77	30	254	364	3 037	2 228	36.3
Aumsville city (pt.)	1 432	590	142.7	1 385	–	14	16	17	38	466	153	204.6
Jefferson city	1 702	936	81.8	1 540	1	15	2	144	182	582	299	94.6
Mill City division	2 424	2 201	10.1	2 373	–	16	7	28	72	1 466	1 112	31.8
Detroit city	367	328	11.9	361	–	4	1	1	11	379	217	74.7
Gates city (pt.)	417	250	66.8	406	–	6	3	2	7	186	112	66.1
Idanha city (pt.)	202	280	-27.9	191	–	1	–	10	17	78	86	-9.3
Mill City city (pt.)	308	328	-6.1	307	–	–	1	–	11	145	140	3.6
Mount Angel division	4 690	3 684	27.3	4 342	–	17	94	237	592	1 493	1 051	42.1
Mount Angel city	2 876	1 973	45.8	2 607	–	16	68	185	439	1 011	624	62.0
St. Paul division	1 716	1 570	9.3	1 442	–	4	8	262	355	564	522	8.0
St. Paul city	312	347	-10.1	259	–	1	1	51	65	95	84	13.1
Salem division	144 286	...	...	136 824	1 198	1 632	1 651	2 981	4 775	57 283	...	...
Aumsville city (pt.)	–	...	...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	...	...
Salem city (pt.)	78 694	63 205	24.5	74 067	939	1 010	898	1 780	2 816	32 576	22 391	45.5
Turner city	1 116	846	31.9	1 097	–	17	–	2	22	409	269	52.0
Silverton division	10 817	...	...	10 583	2	55	38	139	216	4 080	...	...
Scotts Mills city	249	208	19.7	242	–	3	–	4	4	91	69	31.9
Silverton city	5 168	4 301	20.2	5 026	–	23	21	98	149	2 112	1 595	32.4
Stayton division	8 520	6 343	34.3	8 384	4	49	46	37	114	3 064	2 336	31.2
Aumsville city (pt.)	–	...	...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	...	...
Stayton city	4 396	3 170	38.7	4 295	–	39	31	31	89	1 679	1 017	65.1
Sublimity city	1 077	634	69.9	1 074	–	2	1	–	7	366	157	133.1
Woodburn division	16 379	...	...	14 259	43	86	92	1 899	2 655	6 056	...	...

Table 1. Persons by Race and Spanish Origin and Housing Unit Counts: 1980—Con.

[Counts relate to areas as delineated at each census. For meaning of symbols, see text]

The State Counties County Subdivisions	Persons								Housing units		
				Race							
	1980	1970	Percent change, 1970 to 1980	White	Black	Am. Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	Spanish origin	1980	1970	Percent change, 1970 to 1980
Marion County—Con.												
Woodburn division—Con.												
Gervais city	1 144	746	53.4	799	–	10	–	335	345	318	187	70.1
Woodburn city	11 196	7 495	49.4	9 731	8	34	76	1 347	2 035	4 566	2 960	54.3
Morrow County	7 519	4 465	68.4	7 188	11	41	23	256	363	3 213	1 764	82.1
Boardman division	3 986	...	...	3 716	7	24	14	225	314	1 606	...	...
Boardman city	1 261	192	556.8	1 116	3	14	7	121	140	538	79	581.0
Irrigon city	700	261	168.2	679	–	3	1	17	18	287	102	181.4
Heppner division	2 278	2 107	8.1	2 248	4	12	2	12	15	1 116	910	22.6
Heppner city	1 498	1 429	4.8	1 482	2	5	2	7	11	667	586	13.8
Ione-Lexington division	1 255	...	...	1 224	–	5	7	19	34	491	...	...
Ione city	345	355	-2.8	335	–	2	–	8	18	150	126	19.0
Lexington town	307	230	33.5	295	–	3	2	7	10	105	77	36.4
Multnomah County	562 640	'554 668	1.4	504 113	29 844	4 998	14 163	9 522	11 239	246 135	'208 271	18.2
Corbett division	3 710	2 729	35.9	3 600	33	25	26	26	51	1 279	895	42.9
Troutdale city (pt.)	77	...	...	75	–	–	2	–	–	40	...	...
Portland division	556 801	...	...	498 417	29 802	4 964	14 129	9 489	11 172	243 960	...	...
Fairview city	1 749	1 045	67.4	1 696	14	18	12	9	37	702	338	107.7
Gresham city	33 005	'10 030	229.1	31 701	247	194	568	295	528	12 375	'3 211	285.4
Lake Oswego city (pt.)	1 209	6	1000+	1 144	9	–	40	16	11	771	1	1000+
Maywood Park city	1 083	'1 305	-17.0	973	75	20	5	10	29	309	'408	-24.3
Milwaukie city (pt.)	–	–	...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	...
Portland city (pt.)	365 027	'379 416	-3.8	315 730	27 720	3 523	10 582	7 472	7 794	167 253	'150 956	10.8
Troutdale city (pt.)	5 831	'1 661	251.1	5 595	96	27	80	33	91	1 936	'409	373.3
Wood Village city	2 253	1 533	47.0	2 192	5	22	20	14	41	964	452	113.3
Skyline division	2 129	...	...	2 096	9	9	8	7	16	896	...	...
Portland city (pt.)	24	...	...	24	–	–	–	–	–	8	...	...
Polk County	45 203	35 349	27.9	43 152	164	542	243	1 102	1 588	17 553	11 808	48.7
Dallas division	13 131	10 353	26.8	12 832	11	118	51	119	233	4 947	3 434	44.1
Dallas city	8 530	6 361	34.1	8 308	10	83	39	90	150	3 322	2 218	49.8
Falls City division	2 574	2 293	12.3	2 535	–	24	3	12	43	937	729	28.5
Falls City city	804	745	7.9	793	–	9	–	2	12	311	253	22.9
Monmouth-Independence division	11 964	...	...	10 889	89	141	94	751	933	4 490	...	...
Independence city	4 024	2 594	55.1	3 407	40	72	26	479	688	1 520	877	73.3
Monmouth city	5 594	5 237	6.8	5 202	48	61	58	225	183	2 156	1 608	34.1
Salem division	14 906	...	...	14 438	62	119	87	200	342	6 230	...	...
Salem city (pt.)	10 539	'5 520	90.9	10 184	55	77	59	164	294	4 549	'2 124	114.2
Willamina division	2 628	2 193	19.8	2 458	2	140	8	20	37	949	752	26.2
Willamina city (pt.)	563	478	17.8	531	–	28	2	2	2	210	160	31.3
Sherman County	2 172	2 139	1.5	2 143	3	5	11	10	31	983	874	12.5
Moro division	984	...	...	974	2	1	–	7	5	419	...	...
Grass Valley city	164	153	7.2	164	–	–	–	–	–	82	80	2.5
Moro city	336	290	15.9	327	2	–	–	7	4	140	132	6.1
Wasco division	1 188	...	...	1 169	1	4	11	3	26	564	...	...
Rufus city	352	317	11.0	349	–	1	–	2	8	173	133	30.1
Wasco city	415	412	0.7	411	–	1	3	–	6	193	160	20.6
Tillamook County	21 164	'18 034	17.4	20 732	35	194	97	106	209	12 744	'8 137	56.6
Bay City division	4 391	...	...	4 316	4	32	19	20	52	3 078	...	...
Bay City city	986	898	9.8	979	1	1	3	2	9	454	328	38.4
Garibaldi city	999	1 083	-7.8	985	–	10	4	–	12	497	430	15.6
Rockaway city	906	665	36.2	877	2	13	5	9	12	1 027	462	122.3
Beaver division	2 068	...	...	2 022	1	37	8	–	20	1 255	...	...
Nehalem division	2 356	...	...	2 319	1	15	18	3	23	1 910	...	...
Manzanita city	443	'365	21.4	437	–	3	3	–	5	555	'235	136.2
Nehalem town	258	241	7.1	255	1	1	1	–	1	141	92	53.3
Wheeler city	319	262	21.8	313	–	4	1	1	10	233	115	102.6
Nestucca division	2 259	1 831	23.4	2 189	20	21	15	14	17	1 649	1 055	56.3
Tillamook division	10 090	...	...	9 886	9	89	37	69	97	4 852	...	...
Tillamook city	3 981	3 968	0.3	3 885	2	41	18	35	41	1 729	1 457	18.7
Umatilla County	58 861	44 923	31.0	54 955	134	1 500	331	1 941	2 682	23 504	16 264	44.5
Athena division	1 656	1 630	1.6	1 596	–	34	15	11	23	635	571	11.2
Adams city	240	219	9.6	221	–	12	7	–	1	92	75	22.7
Athena city	965	872	10.7	937	–	20	8	–	11	379	321	18.1
Northeast Umatilla division	8 648	...	...	8 225	5	47	23	348	445	3 566	...	...
Milton-Freewater city	5 086	4 105	23.9	4 731	–	33	13	309	385	2 029	1 671	21.4
Northwest Umatilla division	23 319	...	...	21 611	46	225	148	1 289	1 718	8 925	...	...
Echo city	624	479	30.3	553	1	2	1	67	73	221	183	20.8
Hermiston city	9 408	4 893	92.3	8 648	33	84	71	572	662	3 913	1 789	118.7
Stanfield city	1 568	891	76.0	1 453	–	4	10	101	146	566	317	78.5
Umatilla city	3 199	679	371.1	2 835	2	50	29	283	379	1 189	289	311.4
Pendleton division	17 731	...	...	17 067	77	230	130	227	376	7 229	...	...
Helix city	155	152	2.0	155	–	–	–	–	1	65	55	18.2
Pendleton city	14 521	13 197	10.0	13 910	73	217	115	206	324	6 068	4 695	29.2
Pilot Rock division	2 849	...	...	2 789	–	39	7	14	33	1 275	...	...
Pilot Rock city	1 630	1 612	1.1	1 596	–	26	1	7	16	610	521	17.1
Ukiah city	249	...	...	246	–	3	–	–	–	134	...	...
Reservation division	2 619	1 800	45.5	1 686	6	910	6	11	25	890	576	54.5
Umapine division	909	...	...	866	–	2	1	40	44	322	...	...
Weston division	1 130	1 044	8.2	1 115	–	13	1	1	18	662	561	18.0
Weston city	719	660	8.9	707	–	11	–	1	16	279	237	17.7
Union County	23 921	19 377	23.5	23 354	104	170	106	187	274	9 693	7 116	36.2
Cove division	1 801	...	...	1 785	3	6	4	3	13	695	...	...
Cove city	451	363	24.2	444	–	4	–	3	3	175	129	35.7
Imbler city	292	139	110.1	291	–	1	–	–	1	111	57	94.7
Elgin division	3 441	...	...	3 384	–	31	16	10	27	1 375	...	...
Elgin city	1 701	1 375	23.7	1 677	–	11	8	5	16	665	494	34.6
Summerville town	132	76	73.7	130	–	2	–	–	–	42	24	75.0
La Grande division	15 314	...	...	14 886	96	107	75	150	198	6 200	...	...
Island City town	477	202	136.1	471	–	1	5	–	4	177	76	132.9
La Grande city	11 354	9 645	17.7	10 966	95	89	64	140	153	4 726	3 492	35.3
Starkey division	121	...	...	117	2	1	1	–	1	140	...	...

Table 1. **Persons by Race and Spanish Origin and Housing Unit Counts: 1980**—Con.

[Counts relate to areas as delineated at each census. For meaning of symbols, see text]

The State Counties County Subdivisions	Persons									Housing units		
				Race								
	1980	1970	Percent change, 1970 to 1980	White	Black	Am. Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	Spanish origin	1980	1970	Percent change, 1970 to 1980
Union County—Con.												
Union division	3 244	...	...	3 182	3	25	10	24	35	1 283	...	...
North Powder city	430	304	41.4	424	1	5	–	–	8	187	134	39.6
Union city	2 062	1 531	34.7	2 024	2	19	6	11	15	794	559	42.0
Wallowa County	7 273	6 247	16.4	7 220	5	24	8	16	47	3 636	2 821	28.9
Enterprise division	3 189	...	...	3 164	1	10	4	10	20	1 582	...	...
Enterprise city	2 003	1 680	19.2	1 986	1	6	1	9	17	887	664	33.6
Flora division	213	217	–1.8	213	–	–	–	–	1	168	136	23.5
Imnaha division	245	...	...	245	–	–	–	–	2	231	...	...
Joseph division	1 745	...	...	1 732	–	5	4	4	10	787	...	...
Joseph city	999	839	19.1	989	–	4	3	3	8	445	327	36.1
Wallowa division	1 881	...	...	1 866	4	9	–	2	14	868	...	...
Lostine city	250	196	27.6	236	2	2	–	–	1	112	88	27.3
Wallowa city	847	811	4.4	843	–	2	–	2	8	372	295	26.1
Wasco County	21 732	20 133	7.9	20 676	65	617	114	260	486	9 889	7 289	35.7
Antelope division	296	...	...	292	–	–	4	–	16	156	...	...
Antelope city	39	51	–23.5	39	–	–	–	–	1	33	27	22.2
Shaniko city	30	58	–48.3	30	–	–	–	–	–	23	20	15.0
Dufur division	3 341	...	...	3 257	3	43	17	21	47	1 677	...	...
City of the Dalles city (pt.)	–	...	...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	...	...
Dufur town	560	493	13.6	553	1	5	1	–	16	241	179	34.6
Maupin city	495	428	15.7	483	–	2	6	4	5	232	171	35.7
The Dalles division	17 678	16 505	7.1	17 059	61	234	93	231	408	7 923	5 969	32.7
City of the Dalles city (pt.)	10 820	10 423	3.8	10 425	46	142	65	142	227	4 681	3 804	23.1
Mosier city	340	217	56.7	316	–	4	–	20	34	129	94	37.2
Warm Springs division	417	...	...	68	1	340	–	8	15	133	...	...
Washington County	245 401	157 920	55.4	233 239	1 090	1 082	5 130	4 860	6 405	96 822	52 437	84.6
Beaverton-Hillsboro division	195 857	...	...	186 002	968	878	4 398	3 611	4 442	78 495	...	...
Beaverton city	30 582	18 577	64.6	28 368	249	135	1 060	770	697	13 542	6 827	98.4
Durham city	707	410	72.1	664	15	1	17	10	17	242	174	39.1
Hillsboro city	27 664	14 675	88.5	26 213	97	141	291	922	1 308	10 109	4 962	103.7
King City city	1 853	1 427	29.9	1 851	–	–	2	–	6	1 238	845	46.5
Lake Oswego city (pt.)	5	12	–58.3	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	–75.0
Portland city (pt.)	646	56	1000+	596	11	3	21	15	9	402	12	1000+
Rivergrove city (pt.)	27	...	...	27	–	–	–	–	–	12	...	...
Sherwood city	2 386	1 396	70.9	2 328	3	10	22	23	59	921	492	87.2
Tigard city	14 286	6 499	119.8	13 783	52	71	216	164	231	6 112	2 560	138.8
Tualatin city (pt.)	7 307	750	874.3	6 952	58	49	156	92	158	3 025	229	1000+
Wilsonville city (pt.)	20	5	300.0	20	–	–	–	–	2	2	2	–
Chehalem Mountain division	4 994	6 239	–20.0	4 802	1	24	19	148	375	1 617	1 807	–10.5
Gaston city	471	429	9.8	411	–	2	2	56	61	163	142	14.8
Coast Range division	6 537	...	...	6 409	15	45	21	47	123	2 233	...	...
Banks city	489	430	13.7	473	–	12	–	4	16	188	147	27.9
Forest Grove-Cornelius division	20 956	16 096	30.2	19 709	66	79	254	848	1 123	7 862	5 157	52.5
Cornelius city	4 055	1 903	113.1	3 712	12	11	20	300	357	1 559	677	130.3
Forest Grove city	11 499	8 275	39.0	10 798	49	55	215	382	513	4 523	2 741	65.0
North Plains division	3 318	...	...	3 225	3	13	15	62	126	1 349	...	...
North Plains city	715	690	3.6	664	2	1	4	44	67	262	312	–16.0
Somerset West-Rock Creek division	13 739	...	...	13 092	37	43	423	144	216	5 266	...	...
Wheeler County	1 513	1 849	–18.2	1 503	–	4	2	4	7	775	776	–0.1
Fossil division	699	1 114	–37.3	695	–	–	–	4	5	348	452	–23.0
Fossil town	535	511	4.7	531	–	–	–	4	5	237	212	11.8
Mitchell division	814	735	10.7	808	–	4	2	–	2	427	324	31.8
Mitchell town	183	196	–6.6	183	–	–	–	–	1	90	87	3.4
Spray town	155	161	–3.7	154	–	–	1	–	–	80	73	9.6
Yamhill County	55 332	40 213	37.6	53 083	136	424	396	1 293	1 831	20 246	13 319	52.0
Carlton division	6 078	...	...	5 944	12	18	35	69	114	2 098	...	...
Carlton city	1 302	1 126	15.6	1 282	–	3	8	9	19	480	382	25.7
Lafayette city (pt.)	2	...	...	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	...	...
Yamhill city	690	516	33.7	674	–	–	2	14	23	256	193	32.6
Dayton-Amity division	6 155	...	...	5 698	9	43	35	370	500	2 224	...	...
Amity city	1 092	708	54.2	1 001	–	22	10	59	74	407	244	66.8
Dayton city	1 409	949	48.5	1 178	–	5	10	216	259	450	305	47.5
McMinnville division	16 051	...	...	15 376	65	105	149	356	481	6 208	...	...
McMinnville city	14 080	10 125	39.1	13 440	65	104	143	328	449	5 513	3 464	59.2
Newberg division	20 080	...	...	19 357	39	126	131	427	622	7 168	...	...
Dundee city	1 223	588	108.0	1 188	3	11	5	16	49	409	188	117.6
Lafayette city (pt.)	1 213	786	54.3	1 103	2	5	1	102	111	444	290	53.1
Newberg city	10 394	6 507	59.7	9 989	26	70	68	241	339	3 886	2 239	73.6
Sheridan division	6 968	...	...	6 708	11	132	46	71	114	2 548	...	...
Sheridan city	2 249	1 881	19.6	2 217	–	21	2	9	26	927	661	40.2
Willamina city (pt.)	1 186	715	65.9	1 122	–	29	7	28	33	443	278	59.4

Table 2. Persons by Race and Spanish Origin and Housing Unit Counts for Places: 1980

[Counts relate to areas as delineated at each census. For meaning of symbols, see text]

Incorporated Places	Counties	Persons								Housing units		
					Race							
		1980	1970	Percent change, 1970 to 1980	White	Black	Am. Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	Spanish origin	1980	1970	Percent change, 1970 to 1980
Adair Village city	Benton	589	...	...	526	13	38	8	4	32	155	...	...
Adams city	Umatilla	240	219	9.6	221	–	12	7	–	1	92	75	22.7
Adrian city	Malheur	162	...	...	156	–	1	–	5	5	73	...	...
Albany city	Total	26 546	18 181	46.0	25 692	66	285	197	306	641	11 256	6 402	75.8
	Benton (pt. in)	6	–	...	3	–	–	–	3	3	2	–	...
	Linn (pt. in)	26 540	18 181	46.0	25 689	66	285	197	303	638	11 254	6 402	75.8
Amity city	Yamhill	1 092	708	54.2	1 001	–	22	10	59	74	407	244	66.8
Antelope city	Wasco	39	51	-23.5	39	–	–	–	–	1	33	27	22.2
Arlington city	Gilliam	521	375	38.9	500	–	1	–	20	29	233	144	61.8
Ashland city	Jackson	14 943	12 342	21.1	14 416	69	114	149	195	298	6 330	4 337	46.0
Astoria city	Clatsop	9 998	10 244	-2.4	9 508	41	72	258	119	164	4 701	4 292	9.5
Athena city	Umatilla	965	872	10.7	937	–	20	8	–	11	379	321	18.1
Aumsville city	Marion	1 432	590	142.7	1 385	–	14	16	17	38	466	153	204.6
Aurora city	Marion	523	306	70.9	518	–	–	–	5	11	210	115	82.6
Baker city	Baker	9 471	9 354	1.3	9 316	11	45	27	72	118	4 035	3 569	13.1
Bandon city	Coos	2 311	1 832	26.1	2 267	–	26	8	10	29	1 038	694	49.6
Banks city	Washington	489	430	13.7	473	–	12	–	4	16	188	147	27.9
Barlow city	Clackamas	105	105	–	103	–	2	–	–	–	43	35	22.9
Bay City city	Tillamook	986	898	9.8	979	1	1	3	2	9	454	328	38.4
Beaverton city	Washington	30 552	18 577	64.6	28 368	249	135	1 060	770	697	13 542	6 827	98.4
Bend city	Deschutes	17 263	13 710	25.9	16 925	17	136	96	89	270	7 848	5 039	55.7
Boardman city	Morrow	1 261	192	556.8	1 116	3	14	7	121	140	538	79	581.0
Bonanza town	Klamath	270	230	17.4	263	–	4	3	–	5	126	95	32.6
Brookings city	Curry	3 384	2 720	24.4	3 273	2	58	15	36	70	1 412	955	47.9
Brownsville city	Linn	1 261	1 034	22.0	1 246	5	5	4	1	19	479	356	34.6
Burns city	Harney	3 579	3 293	8.7	3 481	–	28	26	44	142	1 494	1 284	16.4
Butte Falls town	Jackson	428	358	19.6	422	–	3	2	1	12	167	132	26.5
Canby city	Clackamas	7 659	3 813	100.9	7 423	9	109	82	106	165	2 861	1 360	110.4
Cannon Beach city	Clatsop	1 187	779	52.4	1 167	3	8	6	3	10	1 274	881	44.6
Canyon City town	Grant	639	600	6.5	617	1	13	2	6	–	265	209	26.8
Canyonville city	Douglas	1 288	940	37.0	1 234	–	23	16	15	23	465	374	24.3
Carlton city	Yamhill	1 302	1 126	15.6	1 282	–	3	8	9	19	480	382	25.7
Cascade Locks city	Hood River	838	574	46.0	805	2	20	10	1	5	357	219	63.0
Cave Junction city	Josephine	1 023	415	146.5	993	2	19	5	4	13	484	168	188.1
Central Point city	Jackson	6 357	4 004	58.8	6 175	–	80	64	68	147	2 290	1 284	78.3
Chiloquin city	Klamath	778	826	-5.8	477	–	295	1	5	56	288	301	-4.3
City of the Dalles city	Wasco	10 820	10 423	3.8	10 425	46	142	65	142	227	4 681	3 804	23.1
Clatskanie city	Columbia	1 648	1 286	28.1	1 607	1	27	9	4	35	692	461	50.1
Coburg city	Lane	699	713	-2.0	676	–	6	2	15	12	303	260	16.5
Columbia City city	Columbia	678	537	26.3	675	–	3	–	–	3	268	190	41.1
Condon city	Gilliam	783	973	-19.5	777	–	3	3	–	4	408	389	4.9
Coos Bay city	Coos	14 424	13 466	7.1	13 734	24	325	180	161	293	5 933	4 710	26.0
Coquille city	Coos	4 481	4 437	1.0	4 368	2	72	8	31	116	1 886	1 565	20.5
Cornelius city	Washington	4 055	1 903	113.1	3 712	12	11	20	300	357	1 559	677	130.3
Corvallis city	Benton	40 960	35 058	16.8	38 124	382	191	1 483	780	816	15 375	10 606	45.0
Cottage Grove city	Lane	7 148	6 004	19.1	6 964	6	86	50	42	131	2 744	2 074	32.3
Cove city	Union	451	363	24.2	444	–	4	–	3	3	175	129	35.7
Creswell city	Lane	1 770	1 199	47.6	1 606	–	18	7	139	149	670	429	56.2
Culver city	Jefferson	514	407	26.3	443	3	16	–	52	56	185	122	51.6
Dallas city	Polk	8 530	6 361	34.1	8 308	10	83	39	90	150	3 322	2 218	49.8
Dayton city	Yamhill	1 409	949	48.5	1 178	–	5	10	216	259	450	305	47.5
Dayville town	Grant	199	197	1.0	192	1	2	1	3	–	94	84	11.9
Depoe Bay city	Lincoln	723	...	...	710	–	2	9	2	12	611	...	...
Detroit city	Marion	367	328	11.9	361	–	4	1	1	11	379	217	74.7
Donald city	Marion	267	231	15.6	240	–	1	–	26	28	98	80	22.5
Drain city	Douglas	1 148	1 204	-4.7	1 131	1	7	2	7	20	444	440	0.9
Dufur town	Wasco	560	493	13.6	553	1	5	1	–	16	241	179	34.6
Dundee city	Yamhill	1 223	588	108.0	1 188	3	11	5	16	49	409	188	117.6
Dunes City city	Lane	1 124	976	15.2	1 107	–	7	4	6	9	554	410	35.1
Durham city	Washington	707	410	72.4	664	15	1	17	10	17	242	174	39.1
Eagle Point city	Jackson	2 764	1 241	122.7	2 696	1	22	15	30	46	991	415	138.8
Eastside city	Coos	1 601	1 331	20.3	1 553	–	38	3	7	28	633	440	43.9
Echo city	Umatilla	624	479	30.3	553	1	2	1	67	73	221	183	20.8
Elgin city	Union	1 701	1 375	23.7	1 677	–	11	8	5	16	665	494	34.6
Elkton city	Douglas	155	176	-11.9	153	–	2	–	–	1	65	70	-7.1
Enterprise city	Wallowa	2 003	1 680	19.2	1 986	1	6	1	9	17	887	664	33.6
Estacada city	Clackamas	1 419	1 164	21.9	1 397	1	9	7	5	13	546	404	35.1
Eugene city	Lane	105 624	79 028	33.7	99 873	1 180	850	2 851	1 670	2 199	44 942	27 734	62.0
Fairview city	Multnomah	1 749	1 045	67.4	1 696	14	18	12	9	37	702	338	107.7
Falls City city	Polk	804	745	7.9	793	–	9	–	2	12	311	253	22.9
Florence city	Lane	4 411	2 246	96.4	4 294	4	78	15	20	50	2 354	816	188.5
Forest Grove city	Washington	11 499	8 275	39.0	10 798	49	55	215	382	513	4 523	2 741	65.0
Fossil town	Wheeler	535	511	4.7	531	–	–	–	4	5	237	212	11.8
Garibaldi city	Tillamook	999	1 083	-7.8	985	–	10	4	–	12	497	430	15.6
Gaston city	Washington	471	429	9.8	411	–	2	2	56	61	163	142	14.8
Gates city	Total	455	250	82.0	444	–	6	3	2	7	202	112	80.4
	Linn (pt. in)	38	...	...	38	–	–	–	–	–	16	...	...
	Marion (pt. in)	417	250	66.8	406	–	6	3	2	7	186	112	66.1
Gearhart city	Clatsop	967	829	16.6	961	–	3	2	1	2	643	431	50.3
Gervais city	Marion	1 144	746	53.4	799	–	10	–	335	345	318	187	70.1
Gladstone city	Clackamas	9 500	6 254	51.9	9 242	23	35	143	57	134	3 497	2 192	59.5
Glendale city	Douglas	712	709	0.4	683	1	11	4	13	38	293	289	1.4
Gold Beach city	Curry	1 515	1 554	-2.5	1 471	–	27	3	14	29	682	521	30.9
Gold Hill city	Jackson	904	603	49.9	881	–	6	10	7	22	370	251	47.4
Granite city	Grant	17	4	325.0	17	–	–	–	–	3	36	39	-7.7
Grants Pass city	Josephine	14 997	12 455	20.4	14 664	15	142	83	93	287	6 344	4 790	32.4
Grass Valley city	Sherman	164	153	7.2	164	–	–	–	–	–	82	80	2.5
Greenhorn city	Total	–	...	...	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	...	...
	Baker (pt. in)	–	...	...	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	...	...
	Grant (pt. in)	–	...	...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	...	...
Gresham city	Multnomah	33 005	10 030	229.1	31 701	247	194	568	295	528	12 375	3 211	285.4
Haines city	Baker	341	314	8.6	337	–	4	–	–	3	140	127	10.2
Halfway town	Baker	380	317	19.9	374	–	3	1	2	7	178	164	8.5
Halsey city	Linn	693	467	48.4	676	4	4	8	1	10	251	152	65.1

Table 2. **Persons by Race and Spanish Origin and Housing Unit Counts for Places: 1980**—Con.

[Counts relate to areas as delineated at each census. For meaning of symbols, see text]

Incorporated Places	Counties	Persons									Housing units		
					Race								
		1980	1970	Percent change, 1970 to 1980	White	Black	Am. Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	Spanish origin	1980	1970	Percent change, 1970 to 1980
Hammond town	Clatsop	516	500	3.2	502	–	6	5	3	5	236	187	26.2
Happy Valley city	Clackamas	1 499	1 392	7.7	1 456	11	8	16	8	24	458	381	20.2
Harrisburg city	Linn	1 881	1 311	43.5	1 850	1	21	3	6	22	684	442	54.8
Helix city	Umatilla	155	152	2.0	155	–	–	–	–	1	65	55	18.2
Heppner city	Morrow	1 498	1 429	4.8	1 482	2	5	2	7	11	667	586	13.8
Hermiston city	Umatilla	9 408	4 893	92.3	8 648	33	84	71	572	662	3 913	1 789	118.7
Hillsboro city	Washington	27 664	14 675	88.5	26 213	97	141	291	922	1 308	10 109	4 962	103.7
Hines city	Harney	1 632	1 407	16.0	1 581	–	22	8	21	47	575	424	35.6
Hood River city	Hood River	4 329	3 991	8.5	4 196	2	32	61	38	64	1 953	1 607	21.5
Hubbard city	Marion	1 640	975	68.2	1 415	1	6	3	215	295	614	319	92.5
Huntington city	Baker	539	507	6.3	534	–	4	–	1	7	251	227	10.6
Idanha city	Total	319	382	–16.5	301	–	7	1	10	18	125	128	–2.3
	Linn (pt. in)	117	102	14.7	110	–	6	1	–	1	47	42	11.9
	Marion (pt. in)	202	280	–27.9	191	–	1	–	10	17	78	86	–9.3
Imbler city	Union	292	139	110.1	291	–	1	–	–	1	111	57	94.7
Independence city	Polk	4 024	2 594	55.1	3 407	40	72	26	479	688	1 520	877	73.3
Ione city	Morrow	345	355	–2.8	335	–	2	–	8	18	150	126	19.0
Irrigon city	Morrow	700	261	168.2	679	–	3	1	17	18	287	102	181.4
Island City town	Union	477	202	136.1	471	–	1	5	–	4	177	76	132.9
Jacksonville city	Jackson	2 030	1 611	26.0	2 011	–	5	8	6	25	887	609	45.6
Jefferson city	Marion	1 702	936	81.8	1 540	1	15	2	144	182	582	299	94.6
John Day city	Grant	2 012	1 566	28.5	1 965	1	38	5	3	21	868	595	45.9
Johnson City city	Clackamas	378	...	...	373	–	5	–	–	3	203	...	...
Jordan Valley town	Malheur	473	196	141.3	461	–	1	1	10	27	203	85	138.8
Joseph city	Wallowa	999	839	19.1	989	–	4	3	3	8	445	327	36.1
Junction City city	Lane	3 320	2 373	39.9	3 197	6	37	15	65	76	1 391	893	55.8
King City city	Washington	1 853	1 427	29.9	1 851	–	–	2	–	6	1 238	845	46.5
Klamath Falls city	Klamath	16 661	15 775	5.6	15 579	136	517	177	252	525	7 364	6 307	16.8
Lafayette city	Yamhill	1 215	786	54.6	1 105	2	5	1	102	111	445	290	53.4
La Grande city	Union	11 354	9 645	17.7	10 966	95	89	64	140	153	4 726	3 492	35.3
Lake Oswego city	Total	22 868	'14 615	56.5	22 252	84	59	317	156	231	9 049	'4 848	86.7
	Clackamas (pt. in)	21 654	'14 597	48.3	21 103	75	59	277	140	220	8 277	'4 843	70.9
	Multnomah (pt. in)	1 209	6	1000+	1 144	9	–	40	16	11	771	1	1000+
	Washington (pt. in)	5	12	–58.3	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	–75.0
Lakeside city	Coos	1 453	...	...	1 388	–	50	2	13	30	673	...	...
Lakeview town	Lake	2 770	2 705	2.4	2 686	–	29	33	22	55	1 149	1 043	10.2
Lebanon city	Linn	10 413	6 636	56.9	10 057	16	84	78	178	178	4 249	2 496	70.2
Lexington town	Morrow	307	230	33.5	295	–	3	2	7	10	105	77	36.4
Lincoln City city	Lincoln	5 469	4 198	30.3	5 363	11	48	30	17	62	4 016	2 567	56.4
Lonerock city	Gilliam	26	12	116.7	26	–	–	–	–	–	30	13	130.8
Long Creek town	Grant	252	196	28.6	245	–	7	–	–	2	135	100	35.0
Lostine city	Wallowa	250	196	27.6	246	2	2	–	–	1	112	88	27.3
Lowell city	Lane	661	567	16.6	647	5	2	2	5	16	280	189	48.1
Lyons city	Linn	877	645	36.0	861	3	7	–	6	10	336	216	55.6
McMinnville city	Yamhill	14 080	10 125	39.1	13 440	65	104	143	328	449	5 513	3 464	59.2
Madras city	Jefferson	2 235	1 689	32.3	1 882	13	122	4	214	236	953	609	56.5
Malin city	Klamath	539	486	10.9	518	–	4	–	17	30	224	194	15.5
Manzanita city	Tillamook	443	'365	21.4	437	–	3	3	–	5	555	'235	136.2
Maupin city	Wasco	495	428	15.7	483	–	2	6	4	5	232	171	35.7
Maywood Park city	Multnomah	1 083	'1 305	–17.0	973	75	20	5	10	29	309	'408	–24.3
Medford city	Jackson	39 603	'28 973	36.7	38 268	47	357	281	680	1 195	16 553	'11 271	46.9
Merrill city	Klamath	809	722	12.0	788	–	10	1	10	55	351	304	15.5
Metolius city	Jefferson	451	270	67.0	400	–	9	2	40	40	150	90	66.7
Mill City city	Total	1 565	1 451	7.9	1 543	–	12	2	8	28	650	549	18.4
	Linn (pt. in)	1 257	1 123	11.9	1 236	–	12	1	8	17	505	409	23.5
	Marion (pt. in)	308	328	–6.1	307	–	–	1	–	11	145	140	3.6
Millersburg city	Linn	562	...	...	541	–	12	2	7	32	245	...	...
Milton-Freewater city	Umatilla	5 086	4 105	23.9	4 731	–	33	13	309	385	2 029	1 671	21.4
Milwaukie city	Total	17 931	'16 444	9.0	17 393	72	84	277	105	223	7 541	'5 512	36.8
	Clackamas (pt. in)	17 931	'16 444	9.0	17 393	72	84	277	105	223	7 541	'5 512	36.8
	Multnomah (pt. in)	–	–	...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	...
Mitchell town	Wheeler	183	196	–6.6	183	–	–	–	–	1	90	87	3.4
Molalla city	Clackamas	2 992	2 005	49.2	2 905	1	26	16	44	51	1 097	699	56.9
Monmouth city	Polk	5 594	5 237	6.8	5 202	48	61	58	225	183	2 156	1 608	34.1
Monroe city	Benton	412	443	–7.0	409	2	1	–	–	2	190	160	18.8
Monument city	Grant	192	161	19.3	192	–	–	–	–	–	86	64	34.4
Moro city	Sherman	336	290	15.9	327	2	–	–	7	4	140	132	6.1
Mosier city	Wasco	340	217	56.7	316	–	4	–	20	34	129	94	37.2
Mount Angel city	Marion	2 876	1 973	45.8	2 607	–	16	68	185	439	1 011	624	62.0
Mount Vernon city	Grant	569	423	34.5	563	–	3	2	1	2	225	161	39.8
Myrtle Creek city	Douglas	3 365	2 733	23.1	3 285	–	52	11	17	64	1 203	889	35.3
Myrtle Point city	Coos	2 859	2 511	13.9	2 775	–	61	16	7	29	1 150	891	29.1
Nehalem town	Tillamook	258	241	7.1	255	1	1	1	–	1	141	92	53.3
Newberg city	Yamhill	10 394	6 507	59.7	9 989	26	70	68	241	339	3 886	2 239	73.6
Newport city	Lincoln	7 519	5 188	44.9	7 334	7	82	35	61	73	3 862	2 106	83.4
North Bend city	Coos	9 779	8 553	14.3	9 415	16	156	99	93	185	3 790	2 935	29.1
North Plains city	Washington	715	'690	3.6	664	2	1	4	44	67	262	'312	–16.0
North Powder city	Union	430	304	41.4	424	1	5	–	–	8	187	134	39.6
Nyssa town	Malheur	2 862	2 620	9.2	1 805	5	5	42	1 005	1 150	1 010	852	18.5
Oakland city	Douglas	886	1 010	–12.3	863	3	14	3	3	23	350	344	1.7
Oakridge city	Lane	3 729	3 422	9.0	3 608	8	37	17	59	150	1 531	1 174	30.4
Ontario city	Malheur	8 814	6 523	35.1	7 660	45	58	356	695	1 195	3 600	2 245	60.4
Oregon City city	Clackamas	14 673	9 176	59.9	14 204	24	131	147	167	223	5 594	3 220	73.7
Paisley city	Lake	343	260	31.9	341	–	2	–	–	5	154	110	40.0
Pendleton city	Umatilla	14 521	13 197	10.0	13 910	73	217	115	206	324	6 068	4 695	29.2
Philomath city	Benton	2 673	1 688	58.4	2 599	16	28	11	19	64	1 083	588	84.2
Phoenix city	Jackson	2 309	1 287	79.4	2 058	3	39	38	171	200	944	483	95.4
Pilot Rock city	Umatilla	1 630	1 612	1.1	1 596	–	26	1	7	16	610	521	17.1
Portland city	Total	366 383	'379 967	–3.6	316 993	27 734	3 526	10 636	7 494	7 807	167 911	'151 114	11.1
	Clackamas (pt. in)	686	'495	38.6	643	3	–	33	7	4	248	'146	69.9
	Multnomah (pt. in)	365 051	'379 416	–3.8	315 754	27 720	3 523	10 582	7 472	7 794	167 261	'150 956	10.8
	Washington (pt. in)	646	'56	1000+	596	11	3	21	15	9	402	'12	1000+
Port Orford city	Curry	1 061	1 037	2.3	1 043	–	11	6	1	5	518	381	36.0

Table 2. Persons by Race and Spanish Origin and Housing Unit Counts for Places: 1980—Con.

[Counts relate to areas as delineated at each census. For meaning of symbols, see text]

Incorporated Places	Counties	Persons								Housing units		
					Race							
		1980	1970	Percent change, 1970 to 1980	White	Black	Am. Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	Spanish origin	1980	1970	Percent change, 1970 to 1980
Powers city	Coos	819	842	-2.7	784	–	30	5	–	10	338	325	4.0
Prairie City city	Grant	1 106	867	27.6	1 103	–	–	3	–	7	434	316	37.3
Prescott city	Columbia	73	105	-30.5	73	–	–	–	–	–	36	29	24.1
Prineville city	Crook	5 276	4 101	28.7	5 175	1	34	15	51	74	2 293	1 498	53.1
Rainier city	Columbia	1 655	1 731	-4.4	1 630	–	17	3	5	15	683	635	7.6
Redmond city	Deschutes	6 452	3 721	73.4	6 288	7	69	31	57	123	2 678	1 440	86.0
Reedsport city	Douglas	4 984	4 039	23.4	4 883	1	45	27	28	64	1 985	1 393	42.5
Richland town	Baker	181	133	36.1	180	–	–	1	–	3	97	69	40.6
Riddle city	Douglas	1 265	1 042	21.4	1 230	1	26	4	4	19	476	341	39.6
Rivergrove city	Total	314	...	...	310	2	–	–	2	5	110	...	...
	Clackamas (pt. in)	287	...	...	283	2	–	–	2	5	98	...	...
	Washington (pt. in)	27	...	...	27	–	–	–	–	–	12	...	...
Rockaway city	Tillamook	906	665	36.2	877	2	13	5	9	12	1 027	462	122.3
Rogue River city	Jackson	1 308	841	55.5	1 282	7	6	11	2	30	602	329	83.0
Roseburg city	Douglas	16 644	14 461	15.1	16 261	16	182	83	102	302	6 733	5 071	32.8
Rufus city	Sherman	352	317	11.0	349	–	1	–	2	8	173	133	30.1
St. Helens city	Columbia	7 064	6 212	13.7	6 876	7	70	45	66	112	2 866	2 157	32.9
St. Paul city	Marion	312	347	-10.1	259	–	1	1	51	65	95	84	13.1
Salem city	Total	89 233	'68 725	29.8	84 251	994	1 087	957	1 944	3 110	37 125	'24 515	51.4
	Marion (pt. in)	78 694	'63 205	24.5	74 067	979	1 010	898	1 780	2 816	32 576	'22 391	45.5
	Polk (pt. in)	10 539	'5 520	90.9	10 184	55	77	59	164	294	4 549	'2 124	114.2
Sandy city	Clackamas	2 905	1 544	88.1	2 848	5	12	11	29	33	1 137	505	125.1
Scappoose city	Columbia	3 213	1 859	72.8	3 153	7	15	10	28	60	1 194	579	106.2
Scio city	Linn	579	447	29.5	566	–	4	–	9	15	258	191	35.1
Scotts Mills city	Marion	249	208	19.7	242	–	3	–	4	4	91	69	31.9
Seaside city	Clatsop	5 193	4 402	18.0	5 080	8	37	31	37	60	3 335	2 510	32.9
Seneca city	Grant	285	...	...	284	1	–	–	–	5	145	...	...
Shady Cove city	Jackson	1 097	...	...	1 066	1	12	7	11	32	489	...	...
Shaniko city	Wasco	30	58	-48.3	30	–	–	–	–	–	23	20	15.0
Sheridan city	Yamhill	2 249	1 881	19.6	2 217	–	21	2	9	26	927	661	40.2
Sherwood city	Washington	2 386	1 396	70.9	2 328	3	10	22	23	59	921	492	87.2
Siletz city	Lincoln	1 001	596	68.0	860	1	125	6	9	13	372	175	112.6
Silverton city	Marion	5 168	4 301	20.2	5 026	–	23	21	98	149	2 112	1 595	32.4
Sisters city	Deschutes	696	516	34.9	676	1	14	–	5	11	369	251	47.0
Sodaville town	Linn	171	'178	-3.9	169	–	–	–	2	4	71	'50	42.0
Spray town	Wheeler	155	161	-3.7	154	–	–	1	–	–	80	73	9.6
Springfield city	Lane	41 621	'26 874	54.9	40 119	184	536	263	519	923	17 469	'9 188	90.1
Stanfield city	Umatilla	1 568	891	76.0	1 453	–	4	10	101	146	566	317	78.5
Stayton city	Marion	4 396	3 170	38.7	4 295	–	39	31	31	89	1 679	1 017	65.1
Sublimity city	Marion	1 077	634	69.9	1 074	–	2	1	–	7	366	157	133.1
Summerville town	Union	132	76	73.7	130	–	2	–	–	–	42	24	75.0
Sumpter city	Baker	133	120	10.8	132	–	–	–	1	–	152	105	44.8
Sutherlin city	Douglas	4 560	3 070	48.5	4 451	7	40	35	27	85	1 716	1 001	71.4
Sweet Home city	Linn	6 921	3 799	82.2	6 782	–	68	22	49	105	2 820	1 319	113.8
Talent city	Jackson	2 577	'1 411	82.6	2 430	5	35	4	103	168	1 099	'533	106.2
Tangent city	Linn	478	...	...	473	1	1	3	–	1	199	...	...
Tigard city	Washington	14 286	'6 499	119.8	13 783	52	71	216	164	231	6 112	'2 560	138.8
Tillamook city	Tillamook	3 981	3 968	0.3	3 885	2	41	18	35	41	1 729	1 457	18.7
Toledo city	Lincoln	3 151	2 818	11.8	3 041	1	60	20	29	60	1 259	1 028	22.5
Troutdale city	Multnomah	5 908	'1 661	255.7	5 670	96	27	82	33	91	1 976	'409	383.1
Tualatin city	Total	7 348	750	879.7	6 993	58	49	156	92	158	3 043	229	1000+
	Clackamas (pt. in)	41	–	...	41	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	...
	Washington (pt. in)	7 307	750	874.3	6 952	58	49	156	92	158	3 025	229	1000+
Turner city	Marion	1 116	846	31.9	1 097	–	17	–	2	22	409	269	52.0
Ukiah city	Umatilla	249	...	...	246	–	3	–	–	–	134	...	...
Umatilla city	Umatilla	3 199	679	371.1	2 835	2	50	29	283	379	1 189	289	311.4
Union city	Union	2 062	1 531	34.7	2 024	2	19	6	11	15	794	559	42.0
Unity city	Baker	115	...	...	112	–	1	–	2	12	68	...	...
Vale city	Malheur	1 558	1 448	7.6	1 455	–	13	16	74	146	630	514	22.6
Veneta city	Lane	2 449	1 377	77.9	2 399	3	20	3	24	50	914	435	110.1
Vernonia city	Columbia	1 785	1 643	8.6	1 741	2	17	8	17	38	736	648	13.6
Waldport city	Lincoln	1 274	700	82.0	1 245	1	21	5	2	12	682	316	115.8
Wallowa city	Wallowa	847	811	4.4	843	–	2	–	2	8	372	295	26.1
Warrenton city	Clatsop	2 493	1 825	36.6	2 381	3	35	53	21	13	1 077	667	61.5
Wasco city	Sherman	415	412	0.7	411	–	1	3	–	6	193	160	20.6
Waterloo town	Linn	221	186	18.8	215	–	5	1	–	–	79	54	46.3
Westfir city	Lane	312	...	...	309	–	3	–	–	4	104	...	...
West Linn city	Clackamas	12 956	7 091	82.7	12 618	81	46	112	99	145	4 805	2 133	125.3
Weston city	Umatilla	719	660	8.9	707	–	11	–	1	16	279	237	17.7
Wheeler city	Tillamook	319	262	21.8	313	–	4	1	1	10	233	115	102.6
Willamina city	Total	1 749	1 193	46.6	1 653	–	57	9	30	35	653	438	49.1
	Polk (pt. in)	563	478	17.8	531	–	28	2	2	2	210	160	31.3
	Yamhill (pt. in)	1 186	715	65.9	1 122	–	29	7	28	33	443	278	59.4
Wilsonville city	Total	2 920	'1 001	191.7	2 874	–	7	29	10	40	1 501	'368	307.9
	Clackamas (pt. in)	2 900	'996	191.2	2 854	–	7	29	10	38	1 499	'366	309.6
	Washington (pt. in)	20	'5	300.0	20	–	–	–	–	2	2	'2	–
Winston city	Douglas	3 359	2 468	36.1	3 282	6	41	16	14	57	1 240	754	64.5
Woodburn city	Marion	11 196	7 495	49.4	9 731	8	34	76	1 347	2 035	4 566	2 960	54.3
Wood Village city	Multnomah	2 253	1 533	47.0	2 192	5	22	20	14	41	964	452	113.3
Yachats city	Lincoln	482	441	9.3	473	–	5	3	1	3	423	300	41.0
Yamhill city	Yamhill	690	516	33.7	674	–	–	2	14	23	256	193	32.6
Yoncalla city	Douglas	805	675	19.3	784	1	15	4	1	17	323	237	36.3

OREGON LABOR MARKET INFORMATION DIRECTORY

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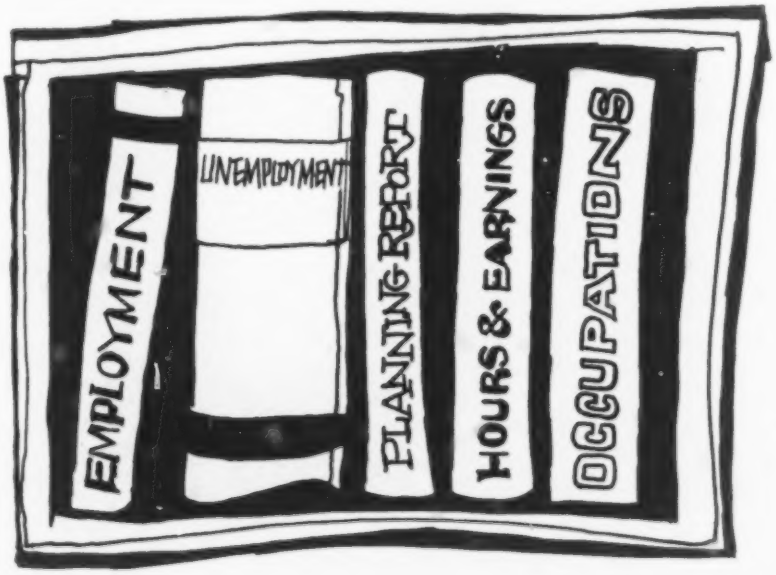

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